



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-196
Tuesday
11 October 1988

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-196

CONTENTS

11 October 1988

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leadership Changes Announced at CC Plenum	1
TANJUG on Leadership Changes	1
Jakes Addresses Plenum Opening	1
Jakes on Strougal, Colotka Resignations	1
Ademec 'Probably' To Succeed Strougal [Hamburg DPA]	3
Fojtik Report on Ideological Work	3
Opposition Groups Call For Demonstration Rally [Vienna]	4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Returns From Spain, Met by Officials	5
Mongolian Leader Batmonh Begins Official Visit	5
Welcomed by Honecker	5
Received by Honecker	5
Presents Award to Honecker	5
Discusses Relations With Honecker	5
Leaders View Disarmament	5

HUNGARY

National Assembly Debates Nagymaros Project	7
Assembly Approves Barrage 317-19	9

POLAND

Olechowski on Recent Talks With George Shultz	10
USSR's Zaykov Begins Visit 10 Oct	10
Received by Jaruzelski	10
Reform Discussed	10
MPR's Batmonh's Arrives in Warsaw 7 Oct	10
Holds Talks With Jaruzelski	10
Abridged Communique Issued	11
Batmonh Departs for GDR	12
Spokesman Details Onyszkiewicz U.S. Hearing	12
Czyrek Previews 'Roundtable' Talks	12
Walesa Threatens Boycott [Hamburg DPA]	13
Church-Government Commission Views Relations	13
Youths Marking Militia Anniversary Detained [Hamburg DPA]	13
Existence of Secret PUWP Document Denied	13

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Aides Return Home From Moscow	14
Ceausescu Receives U.S. Envoy Whitehead	14
RCP Sends Condolences on Truong Chinh's Death [SCINTEIA 5 Oct]	14
Increase in State Pensions Noted	14

YUGOSLAVIA

Dizdarevic National Address on 'Difficulties'	16
Leadership Mobilizes Reservists for Montenegro [AFP]	20
LCY Presidium 'Resolutely' Backs Montenegro CC	20

SAWPY Presidium To Examine Current Situation	22
Dizdarevic at Zagreb Towns Conference	22
Reportage on Upcoming SFRY Assembly	24
No Need for 'Extraordinary' Session	24
Chambers To Meet 'Soon'	24
Early 'Extraordinary' LCY Congress Possible	25
LCY Plenum Draft Platform Noted	26
Setinc on Reasons for Resigning From Presidium	27
Mikulic Explains Measures for Economic Reform	27
Terms Workers Demands 'Justified'	28
28.5-Percent Electricity Price Rise 'Postponed'	29
Reserve Officers Criticize Gen Gojko Nikolic	29
'Thousands' Attend Titograd Protest Rally	29
Construction Workers Demonstrate	29
Meeting Calls For LC Resignations	29
Leading Organs To Convene	30
Drakic To Resign	30
Drakic Explains Resignation	30
Titograd's 'Turn' Next	31
12,000 Attend Titograd Protest Rally	31
'Chronicle of the Day' on Rally	31
Orlandic Presents Workers' Demands	32
Rally Demands Resignations, Pay	32
Speaker Criticizes Leaders	33
Radovic Titograd Radio Statement	33
First Incident at Rally Reported	34
Citizens Barred From Assembly Entry	34
Rally Atmosphere 'Really Hot'	34
Workers Want Demands Met	34
Rally Continues 8 Oct	35
Police Disperse Demonstrators	35
Militia Intervenes	35
Students Challenge Militia Actions	35
Student Says No Militia Mistreatment	36
Electricity Price Reexamination	36
State of Emergency Declared	36
Presidency Denies Emergency	36
Strike Continues 10 Oct	37
Leaders Deny Responsibility	37
Presidency's 'Urgent Measures'	37
Youth in Titograd Show Support for Protest Rally	38
Mess Hall Boycott Protests Force	38
Youth Hold Emergency Session 9 Oct	38
More on Youth Emergency Session	38
Montenegro Leadership Holds Joint Session 8 Oct	38
Session Assesses Demands	39
Djurickovic Notes Need for Change	39
Djukic on Protest Rally	40
Djodjic on 'Hostile' Protest Force	42
Djodjic on Titograd Demonstrators	43
Radovic Closes Joint Session 8 Oct	44
Vukadinovic: 'Constructive' Demands	45
Stankovic on Youths' Views	48
Radovic on Stands of Leadership	49
Joint Session Continues 10 Oct	50
Conclusions Adopted	52
Leadership Acts 'Correctly'	53
Montenegro Executive Council Holds Session	53
Council Discusses Demands	53
Decisions on Incomes, Shortages	53
Submits Resignation	54

Presidium Resignation Accepted	54
Slovenia CC Supports Montenegro CC	54
TU Presidium Expresses 'Dissatisfaction'	54
Montenegrin Municipalities' 8, 9 Oct Sessions	55
Ulcinj Calls for End to 'Drama'	55
Withdrawal of Resignations Urged	56
Herceg-Novi Presidium on Session	56
Niksic Workers Strike, Students Demonstrate	57
Steelworkers Demand Changes	57
Steel Workers Present Demands	57
Student Protest Meeting	57
Rally Ends Without Incident	58
Kotor Students Show Support	58
12 Protestors Arrested 9 Oct	58
Police Intervention Protested	58
More Protest Meetings 10 Oct	59
Djodjic's Resignation Demanded	59
Brajkovic Resigns 10 Oct	59
Crisis Continues in Vojvodina Province	59
Workers Demand Raises, Resignations	59
More on Sremska Mitrovica Protest	60
10,000 Protest in Ruma	60
Vojvodina Dismissals, Resignations of Officials	60
SAWP President, Secretary	60
Novi Sad Presidency Resigns	60
More Resignations Expected	61
Presidium Resignation Approved	61
More Novi Sad Resignations	61
Kula Presidium Dismissed	61
Zrenjanin Officials Resign	61
Vojvodina LC Working Group Issues Statement	62
Ljubljana DELO on Vojvodina 'Uprising'	62
Youth Leadership Supports Presidium	62
Objections to Benak's Election	63
Novi Sad Unions' Assessment	63
Solidarity Meetings Held in Various Cities	63
Bor Rally Draws 50,000	63
Meeting Held in Lovcenac	64
30,000 Attend Pec Protest	64
Subotica Meeting Held	64
Titova Mitrovica Rally Held	64
More on Titova Mitrovica	65
Belgrade Students Support SSO	65
New Belgrade Rally Planned	66
Presevo Holds Unity Rally	66
Zrenjanin Rally Draws 30,000	66
Protest Held Near Lipljan	66
Meeting Held in Sabac	66
Orahovac Protest Held	67
Meeting Held in Vladicin Han	67
Kikinda Citizens Show Solidarity	67
Ethnic Solidarity Meeting in Kosovo	67
Citizens Gather Near Belgrade 7 Oct	68
200,000 Sumadijans Rally for Kosovo	68
Call For Dismissal of Leaders	68
20,000 Demonstrate in Cuprija	68
Kosovo Presidency Considers Situation	68
Leadership Changes Expected	69
Assembly Working Group Arrives 10 Oct	69
Joint Presidium Session Planned 11 Oct	69
11 Oct Session To Be Broadcast Live	69

Vico Opens Serbian LC Central Committee Session	70
Petrovic Proposes Expulsions	73
Milosevic on Responsibility of Vojvodina Leaders	74
Krusevac Workers Demand Urgent Wage Increase	74
Macedonian LC on Situation in Country	74
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia Reaction	75
Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Presidium Meets	75
Croatian Leaders Meet 9 Oct	75
Slovene Youth Leaders Confer	76
SAWP Sessions Deny Daily Claim	76

Leadership Changes Announced at CC Plenum

TANJUG on Leadership Changes

LD0910144688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1312 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Prague, Oct 9 (TANJUG)—Changes in the leadership of the country are expected to take place at the Czechoslovak party Central Committee plenum tomorrow, it has been announced here. The plenum is held under more politically delicate circumstances than the usual. The precise changes that are expected to take place are not known, but their very announcement is seen as a display of the proclaimed policy of greater openness in informing the public about the work of the political organs.

The forthcoming party plenum and the announced changes are part of the plans for a new method of work of the party and its adaptation to the program of reforms.

The issue of reforms in Czechoslovakia has been widely discussed in Prague lately, the most important question being should they be basically the same as the Soviet perestroika, or differ in greater detail due to the specific conditions in the country.

This question has been unavoidably transferred to the cadre policy as well, as confirmed by the party daily RUDE PRAVO. The daily recently wrote that the working people of Czechoslovakia want as their representatives those people that "will not turn as the weathercock on the roof when the so-called new wind blows." It concludes that, due to the critical condition of the economy, the question of the nature of Czechoslovak reforms has again intensified, and that many persons holding responsible posts will probably not be able to hold them any longer, as the ones to blame for the present situation.

Jakes Addresses Plenum Opening

LD1010111488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Today the 10th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee started in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The plenum agenda includes an assessment of the implementation of conclusions of the seventh and ninth plenums of the CPCZ Central Committee and tasks of ideological work of the party in the conditions of restructuring. Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the start of the plenum.

Jakes on Strougal, Colotka Resignations

LD1010203788 Prague CTK in English
1716 GMT 10 Oct 88

["Excerpts from Communist Party General Secretary's Address"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Oct 10 (CTK)—"The present period is the period of trial of the party's action ability, its close ties with the working people and the population. However, it cannot be said that a substantial move forward has been made in this direction", Milos Jakes said here today.

Addressing the 10th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the party's general secretary said that "in general, it is necessary to accelerate the pace in the consistent implementation of the Leninist style and methods of party work, to overcome certain self-content, and passivity and stagnation arising from it. It is necessary to stop marking time, to raise the demands put on every communist. The quality of the party ranks is decisive for meeting the set targets. We shall not attain these aims without a thorough assessment of professional, political and moral values of the party members, without a systematic control of their contribution to achieving the common aim".

The Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary went on to say that "the demand for improving the work concerns to the full extent also the activity of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party Central Committee. We are aware of it and will deal with these questions comprehensively at the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium session in November".

"We must look at the real state of affairs in a more demanding and stricter way. The party and the broad public appreciate the stimuli and decisions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and its organs but they raise justified criticisms against a slow solution of a number of tasks and shortcomings and against the fact that no conclusions are drawn from the failure to fulfil tasks. This problem is becoming urgent. Its solution is a serious political question, the question of the party's prestige in society and of confidence in the fulfilment of all that the party decides. This is why we put stress on a more speedy advance in introducing the correct division of work, the delimitation of duties and responsibilities within our political system, especially between the party, state, economic and social organs and institutions so that the functions, jurisdiction and degree of independence but also the responsibility at all levels and in all structures be clearly and precisely fixed and ensured through necessary democratic mechanisms", Milos Jakes pointed out.

Milos Jakes went on to say that the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Secretariat have taken a number of decisions to speed up the process of a comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism, with the aim to create favourable conditions so that the new management and planning mechanism may function fully from the beginning of the next five-year plan period.

He recalled that so far stress has been put in many places on the role of work teams as defenders of the interests of the working people against the economic management, which is above all the task of trade unions. At the same time the coresponsibility of the autonomous bodies for effective management of an enterprise and for harmonizing enterprise interests with those of the whole society has been ignored, and therefore high demands on the composition of work teams' councils are necessary. This

is all the more important as some enterprises, while passing over to self-financing, tend to turn out only expensive products, raise prices and attempt to leave out of their production programs the less effective products irrespective of the real needs of the people.

Milos Jakes added that a lesson must be drawn from all the gained experience for the second stage of restructuring to cover, gradually by the middle of 1989, the remaining two-thirds, i.e. the decisive part of the production and scientific base of the national economy.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary further said that together with the restructuring in the sphere of enterprises, the process of reorganizing central bodies has been accelerated. "However, so far desirable changes have not been achieved in the main sphere—the content, style and methods of work of the central bodies so as to make them truly united economic management centres. This is where far greater attention must be concentrated in the coming period. Naturally, we do not favour hasty and unpremeditated solutions but also here it applies that halfheartedness and formalism would be the most serious danger".

He noted that serious shortcomings persist particularly in achieving the desired quality, which is decisive for intensifying the economy.

He spoke of the rightly criticized defects in material and technological supplies, in supplier-consumer relations and in home market supplies where the desired improvement has not been achieved in spite of higher sales. The reason is the slow realization of measures taken to stabilize the home market for the 1988-90 period, as discussed at the 9th Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session. The tasks of the session are not being fulfilled with sufficient responsibility and necessary initiative, and not all available resources are used to increase consumer goods deliveries. Solutions are often sought in imports, even at the cost of indebtedness. This must be prevented. It is naturally necessary to import also consumer goods but what must be decisive is the orientation on imports of modern production technologies. For the sake of the stability of the home market it is necessary to stop justifying shortcomings, marking time, anonymity and excuses. The shortcomings on the home market have a negative influence of the relationship of the people to the restructuring and democratization of society, to the fulfilment of socio-economic tasks, Milos Jakes said.

He added that the decisive thing on which attention must be concentrated is fulfillment of this year's plan, especially as regards the quantity and variety of products and the preparation of the 1989 plan.

In another part of his address the general secretary spoke of the preparation of proposals for improving the system of general elections, including amendments to election laws. These are to extend the democratic principles of selection and election of deputies.

He said that laws on the rules of procedure in the Federal Assembly and the position of deputies of legislative bodies, which are currently discussed, will contribute to strengthening the prestige of legislative bodies.

"While assessing the situation in our society, we bear in mind that those who were never concerned about socialism in this country try to capitalize on the process of restructuring, especially on the deepening of socialist democracy. It is in particular in connection with historic anniversaries we commemorate this year that forces, which aim to destabilize society and whose activities are widely supported and directly organized from abroad, mainly by the Western information media, have been increasingly active. There are also apparent efforts to exploit the religious feelings of believers against socialism".

He pointed out that the political system in Czechoslovakia, based on the National Front, provides extensive possibilities for the application of socialist democracy. "We favour socialist pluralism, a pluralism of opinions but we are against the forming and activities of anti-socialist political structures. This must be quite clear to everybody. It would be directed against the vital interests of our people", he said.

Referring to the important anniversaries Czechoslovakia commemorates this year, Milos Jakes said that October 28 became the symbol of the foundation of the independent Czechoslovak state 70 years ago, nationalization in 1945 and of the coexistence of the two equal nations in tune with the law on the Czechoslovak federation passed 20 years ago.

Milos Jakes recalled also the 50th anniversary of the Munich Pact which led to the liquidation of Czechoslovakia and to fascist occupation, stressing that "we have drawn from it a permanent lesson. Our security and independence is guaranteed by firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union". Also in carrying out current revolutionary tasks, Czechoslovakia relies on cooperation with and the experiences of the Soviet Union, as well as of the other socialist countries, he said.

He underlined the importance of the offensive peace policy of the USSR, and added that Czechoslovakia is interested in developing the process of disarmament, detente and strengthening confidence and in making it irreversible.

Milos Jakes then presented some recommendations of the party Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium suggested to convene the 18th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress a year ahead of schedule, i.e. in the first half of 1990. This question must be decided in December this year at the latest. Elections to the representative bodies of all levels will be held in their due term, i.e. in 1991.

The Presidium also suggested to raise the number of Central Committee commissions and made proposals concerning their composition.

It further recommended to the Central Committee for consideration a proposal to set up a committee to supervise party work in the Czech Socialist Republic. In this context Milos Jakes stressed that this does not mean a federative arrangement within the party but the establishment of a lacking territorial organ of the United Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the Czech Socialist Republic. [sentence as received] The committee, led by a chairman and two secretaries, will have 16 members altogether.

The Presidium presented to the Central Committee a draft composition of a party Central Committee and National Front Central Committee commission to elaborate a new constitution.

In another part of his address, Milos Jakes spoke about personnel questions. He recommended to the Central Committee to meet the request of party Presidium member and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to be relieved of his posts. In this context Milos Jakes appreciated Lubomir Strougal's work in party and state functions, his active role in the process of consolidation after the crisis period and his considerable share in making and pursuing the policy of the Communist Party.

Milos Jakes also recommended to the Central Committee to meet the request of Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Slovak Communist Party, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka to be relieved of his posts. Milos Jakes also thanked Peter Colotka for his work.

Milos Jakes also mentioned further changes in the party Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, in the posts of Central Committee secretaries, the Governments of Czechoslovakia, of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. He said the proposed changes are aimed at improving the work of and rejuvenating the party and state bodies.

Adamec 'Probably' To Succeed Strougal

LD1010193288 Hamburg DPA in German
1842 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Prague (DPA)—Ladislav Adamec (60), the premier of the Czech Government, will probably succeed Lubomir Strougal, the CSSR prime minister who resigned. As was said this evening by informed circles in Prague, Adamec is to be recommended for this post tomorrow by state President Gustav Husak. [passage omitted]

Fojtik Report on Ideological Work

LD1010205988 Prague CTK in English
1926 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Prague Oct 10 (CTK)—The 10th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee opened here today.

It deals with the implementation of the conclusions of the 7th and 9th Central Committee sessions and tasks of ideological work of the party in the conditions of restructuring process.

The session was opened by Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

Milos Jakes centred in his opening address on the results of the implementation of the conclusions of the 7th and 9th party Central Committee sessions in the sphere of party work and life of society, particularly with the implementation of the adopted measures linked to gradual realization of the economic and social restructuring.

Following Milos Jakes's speech, Presidium member and Secretary of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik delivered a report of the party Presidium concentrating on the development of ideological work and its upgrading to the level of the present demands.

Delivering a report of the Communist Party Presidium, Jan Fojtik underlined that ideological work must be closely linked to real problems.

It is important that the people understand the revolutionary character of the present period, to master new approaches to the tasks whose solution determines the further development of socialism. This is necessary particularly at a time when we are launching an economic reform. Its successful implementation must be based on broad democratization, deepening the leading role of the party, correct application of the Leninist concept of relations between politics and economy, consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism, well-considered interlink between the plan and market, respect for the law of value and all objectively functioning economic laws, Jan Fojtik said stressing the necessity to create an atmosphere stimulating the initiative and creativeness of the people.

Together with the restructuring of all spheres of life it is necessary to realize also restructuring of the ideological work itself, Jan Fojtik said, dealing in detail with the tasks in all spheres of ideological superstructure, the directions of activity in propaganda, education, science, culture, mass media.

He underlined the role of the information media stating that it is especially important for propaganda to act in coordination with the political, state and economic sphere.

Ideological work must be matter-of-fact, realistic, true, enthusiastic over the cause of the party and the people, stemming from a firm conviction about the correctness of socialist ideals, Jan Fojtik stressed.

The speech of party General Secretary Milos Jakes and the report of the party Presidium delivered by its member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik were followed with a debate.

The 10th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee continues tomorrow.

Opposition Groups Call For Demonstration Rally
AU1010173988 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1700 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Five opposition movements, including Charter 77, have called on the population to rally for a demonstration in Prague on 28 October. The occasion is the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CSSR. The opposition movements have pledged to maintain order. The government only recently again declared 28 October to be the national day. The official celebrations will start on 27 October.

Honecker Returns From Spain, Met by Officials
*LD0510194088 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1840 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived back in the GDR from Spain this evening. He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, premier; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the party and state leadership.

Mongolian Leader Batmonh Begins Official Visit

Welcomed by Honecker
*LD1010095388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0920 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], arrived this morning in Berlin for an official, friendly visit to the GDR lasting several days. He has accepted an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Additional members of the GDR party and state leadership also welcomed the guest and his entourage. There was a military ceremony in honor of Jambyn Batmonh. Workers gave the representative of the Mongolian people a friendly greeting.

Received by Honecker
*LD1010145488 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1411 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] [No dateline as received] (ADN)—This afternoon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, for talks in the Central Committee Building on Marx-Engels Square in Berlin.

Staff in the building gave the guest an enthusiastic welcome when Erich Honecker received him in the foyer at about 1500 and escorted him to his office. Official talks between the two sides will begin this afternoon.

Presents Award to Honecker
*LD1010181288 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1411 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Berlin [No date as received] (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the

Order of Suke-Baatar in Berlin this afternoon. This award, which is the highest decoration of the MPR, was awarded to him by order of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

The honor, which was bestowed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of MPRP Central Committee, acknowledges Erich Honecker's great personal contribution to deepening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the MPR and the GDR as well as to the maintenance of peace and socialism.

Other members of the GDR party and state leadership as well as members of the Mongolian entourage were present at the ceremony in the Central Committee Building to present the order and the certificate of decoration.

Discusses Relations With Honecker
*LD1010174988 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1621 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] [No dateline as received] Berlin (ADN)—This afternoon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, in the Central Committee building for an initial talk. The exchange of views between the politicians focused on the further shaping of the close friendly relations between the two parties, peoples, and states and on topical questions of the fight for peace, disarmament, and international security.

The leading representatives noted that there is a successful development of the trusting collaboration in all spheres. The proven basis is the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the agreements signed 2 years ago during Erich Honecker's visit to the MPR. Good results have also been achieved in the implementation of the long-term program of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation to the year 2000.

In the discussion of the international situation, Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh concurred in stressing the need to stabilize and make irreversible the positive change that had been introduced by the signing of the medium-range missile accord between the USSR and the United States and by the further-reaching talks in accordance with the peace program of the Warsaw Pact. The GDR and the MPR are determined to continue to contribute actively to this.

Leaders View Disarmament
*LD1010194188 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1806 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Berlin [No dateline as received] (ADN)—Today in Berlin Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh reaffirmed their conviction that it is not only necessary but also possible to replace international confrontation with

cooperation. During a detailed exchange of views on the international situation in the presence of other leading GDR and MPR figures, the general secretaries of the SED and the MPRP emphasized that it is now a matter of finally banishing the danger of the destruction of mankind. They stated their determination to persistently and consistently continue the policy of dialogue for peace and disarmament at both the regional and global levels. In this connection they expressed their unconditional support for the latest proposals for increasing security in the Asia-Pacific region submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk.

Erich Honecker explained the initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor, a zone free of chemical weapons, and a zone of trust and security in central Europe. He praised Mongolia's peace initiatives, especially those in the interest of regional security in Asia.

Jambyn Batmonh stated the full support of his country for the GDR's active peace policy and explained in greater detail Mongolia's contribution to security and peace in Asia, including its proposal for the creation of a mechanism excluding violence in relations between the states of the Asia-Pacific region.

Touching on bilateral relations, the two statesmen noted with satisfaction that friendship and fraternal cooperation were developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Erich Honecker and Jambyn Batmonh paid particular attention to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. They said there should be a move toward further efficiency in cooperation between the two countries in the areas of agriculture, the food industry, geology, ore mining, and light industry.

National Assembly Debates Nagymaros Project
LD0710213688 Budapest MTI in English
1156 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI)—The autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly continued with the debate on the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros barrage project. The outcome of the preliminary discussions was summed up by the representative of the parliament Standing Commission for Settlement Development and Environmental Protection.

He expressed the conviction that the partial stoppage of construction might largely include Hungary's relations with the neighbouring countries and reduce the government's credit. The committee requested the government to decide on all future capital projects that involve a major transformation of the natural environment and impose great international commitments and financial burden on the national economy, only after open public discussions. Legal conditions and guarantees of public debate have to be worked out.

The commission also proposed the further construction and operation of the barrage system should be carried out with complete publicity, and therefore considers it necessary to set up the social committee mentioned in the minister's report, the personnel of which would be approved by the National Assembly.

In consideration of the previous scientific stances, the commission deemed further construction and operation reassuring only if subordinated to ecological viewpoints. They called for a repeated expert's survey on the original Danube bed whether the regular water quantity let through ensures the running water and frontier river character of the given Danube section.

The commission also proposed implementation of a sewage cleaning scheme as a condition of peak operation. They held it necessary to start talks with the Czechoslovak partner on signing of an inter-governmental agreement to coordinate flexible operation schedules and sewage cleaning measures, and to publicize the outcome of the talks.

The secretary of the Commission of Construction and Transport said that according to the commission, implementation of the project has reached an advanced, irreversible stage. Aware of the responsibility incumbent on them, the deputies are pressing for early completion as they consider halting the project would be harmful for the country.

He expressed the view of the commission that the barrage construction can be continued if accompanied by measures to minimize the expected harmful effects on the environment and provide for auxiliary investments.

The representative of the Commission of the Budget and Planning discussed the question of responsibility which, in their view, lies with the government as signatory to the inter-state agreement. Therefore, the government should give priority to environmental considerations ahead of energy production and navigation. The commission emphatically recommends to the government to initiate modification of the international agreement should there be ecological problems.

The commission proposes parliament should note the government's report but should not take a stand on the project. The commission does not support the idea of a referendum.

Kalman Suto, vice-president of the Hungarian Patents Office, read the letter addressed to Speaker Istvan Staudinger by several deputies, asking information on the persons who participated in working out the stand on the project, including their special fields. The letter inquires if the president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (has) agreed with the document.

Academician Dr Janos Szentagothai (HAS [Hungarian Academy of Sciences] president before 1985, currently scientific advisor) reviewed the reprehensible course of preparations, and then stated that the HAS president, his predecessor, requested back in 1974 that the academy's leading body could discuss the plan, but they received it only in 1977 'for information'. In 1983 the academy's board, by unanimous decision, emphatically recommended the government should abandon the plan or at least suspend its implementation. This decision has not been changed since, he said.

Janos Szentagothai argued that the 'water management lobby' interested in implementation of the project does not refrain from manipulating the public and the parliamentary deputies, partly through the mass media. He voiced the objection that the Austrian power plants shown to deputies were situated along the middle stretch of the river and thus cannot be compared to the Hungarian.

As the Gabčíkovo unit of the power plant, which is the most dubious from environmental aspects, has been completed, now it is only possible and necessary to discuss the mode of operation and the water quantity drained off from the Danube, he said. However, the Nagymaros hydroelectric plant can be treated separately. The plans to improve navigation can also be carried out at lower cost without endangering the environment. He stressed he would not dare to propose the unilateral cancellation of relevant agreements, but the international law allows modification or suspension in the event of radically altered circumstances.

He proposed suspension of works at Nagymaros and discussion of the issue as the common problem of the Danube Valley by independent environmental, hydraulic and energetic experts of all the concerned countries.

He said experts should be invited from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and he also called for a social scientific analysis. Given the present circumstances, he saw no other way out than a realistic and rational compromise free from prestige considerations.

Janos Szentagothai proposed the parliament should not approve the government's report, but pass a resolution on the suspension or cancellation of the project. He said parliament should oblige the government not to continue the construction as long as the auxiliary environmental projects, mainly biological sewage plants, are complete on both sides of the border.

Endre Kaldi (Gyor-Sopron County), president of an agricultural production cooperative, spoke on behalf of the population of Szigetkoz, who are directly affected by the project, saying that they were rightly concerned that the completion of the capital project should not entail changes detrimental to their living conditions. He recommended for consideration the setting up of a harbour at Dunalikiti and Gyor which could handle both cargo and passenger transport.

Company manager Tibor Eck, MP for Komarom County which is also affected, referred to demands for halting the construction, saying it was not right to wait for the presumed effects to come about: Practical measures should be taken to prevent them. He spoke about the contribution of Professor Szentagothai, pointing out it was quite clear that the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros had become a political issue for those opposing the project. The process of democratization that has been gaining ground in Hungary in the past one or two years, particularly since the May party conference, should not enable a narrow, but loud, minority to impose pressure on the quieter majority. Some people, he added, wanted to test the tolerance of the government. He supported the continuation of the project.

Academician Kalman Szabo (Budapest), head of department at Karl Marx University of Economics, agreed with the view that the construction of the barrage had to be considered from an ecological point of view jointly with the Czechoslovak partner. It was doubtful, he said, that the stoppage of construction would cost more than its continuation. In his view, completion of the barrage and its ecological infrastructure would impose a far greater burden on the national economy than stopping the work. It was possible that the unfavourable effects on our relations brought about by cancelling valid agreements would be less harmful than the adverse influences on the domestic social situation, he said, and proposed the early suspension of work and further examinations to be carried out.

Representing Csongrad County, Zoltan Kiraly, discussing democracy, said:

"...Several people have noted that there are those who try to undermine the government's credibility under the cover of opposing the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage. I do not doubt that such people exist. But I should like to add that what undermines the credibility of the current reform-oriented government most of all, and what occasions a crisis in confidence, is the political and governmental practice of the past decades. The preparations for, and realization of, the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage, the bargaining and fights preceding it, the way of, and the background to, passing and postponing decisions represents the contradictory economic, social, and political relations and public life of Hungary over the past four decades."

For his part, Zoltan Kiraly said he does not consider the ministerial report acceptable. He announced a request he had made to the president of the National Assembly in a letter signed by himself and 31 other MPs, for each MP to vote individually on the ministerial report, under a clause ensured in the standing orders.

Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry, asked to address the session out of turn because, he said, several remarks had been heard which had analyzed the international connections of the project, and he wished to react to these.

He recalled that several speakers, discussing the position of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, had been of the opinion that a reason for discontinuing the project would be the fundamental changes that have taken place since the agreement was concluded. "This, however, can be justified from the aspect of international law only in two cases", he said. Firstly, if the change affects those fundamental circumstances which served as essential bases for concluding the contract. Secondly, if the degree of obligation still to be fulfilled is radically transformed. The Hungarian side is unable to present such causes and changes, for what has changed is the consideration and evaluation of circumstances by one side, rather than the fundamental circumstances themselves. The other side is not obliged to take this into consideration either from international political or international legal aspects. In other words, if we stop the construction, the other side can justly accuse us of breach of contract. And this has extensive consequences: The credibility of the Hungarian Government could be questioned, which would considerably weaken the international legal security of the country, while we have fundamental foreign political interests in safeguarding these.

Gyula Horn also said that experts had examined whether bilateral or multilateral contracts of such importance have been cancelled in the past, and they failed to find an example of this in the past 40 years. "Were we to do this, the action of the Hungarian People's Republic would serve as an example, and the international effect of this would be extremely harmful to us."

"With respect to bilateral consequences, we should not just consider that the Austrian, and particularly the Czechoslovak, side could demand damages for what they have already put into the project, but that they could also lay claim to the unrealized profits. According to our estimates, this would total several thousands of millions of forints".

Gyula Horn also reminded MPs that the issue affects two neighbouring countries with which Hungary has excellent relations.

MP Gyula Varga (Zala County) said in his contribution that he considered Zoltan Kiraly's words to be offensive both to him and his fellow MPs, and he requested permission to address the session to react to these words. He said that during his 43 years in the movement, he had learned that people who are not convinced of their own position are usually irritable and offend others—in this case the government and the Ministry for Water Management. This is what he felt he had seen in the contribution of his fellow MP.

Assembly Approves Barrage 317-19

LD0710184288 Budapest MTI in English
1811 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI)—On Friday [7 October] in Budapest, the Hungarian National Assembly approved, with 317 votes for, 19 against and 31 abstentions, the report of the Council of Ministers and the verbal addendum submitted on the Gabčíkovo-Nagy-maros barrage, with the provision that the fulfilment of tasks and conditions determined in connection with environmental protection, water purification and settlement development must be ensured, and that the facility must be operated under strict observance of environmental protection guidelines. MPs then created an ad hoc committee, with a unanimous vote, which will closely follow the observations and proposals made during the course of the report and the debate, and will monitor the work. The committee is to report regularly on its activity to parliament.

Olechowski on Recent Talks With George Shultz
LD0710214588 Warsaw PAP in English
2105 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7—U.S. Undersecretary of State John E. Whitehead will pay a visit to Poland on Oct. 12-14, PAP has learned. His third visit to Poland over less than two years will provide an occasion to continue Polish-U.S. political dialogue.

"This dialogue has gathered considerable momentum of late," said Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski during his New York visit.

In his interview for PAP, Minister Olechowski recalled that after his visit to Washington last July, a few days ago he met again with Secretary of State George Shultz in New York. The meeting took place at the initiative of the U.S. secretary of state.

"During our meeting and talks with the U.S. side we could note a favourable evolution in the U.S. attitude to the further development of bilateral relations. Our interlocutors display vivid interest in the forces of reforms under way in Poland," Tadeusz Olechowski said.

USSR's Zaykov Begins Visit 10 Oct

Received by Jaruzelski
LD1010164988 Warsaw PAP English
1519 GMT 10 Oct 88

["30 Years of the Polish People's Republic"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10—Wojciech Jaruzelski, 1st secretary of PUWP CC received today here Lev Zaykov, member of CPSU CC Politburo, 1st secretary of CPSU Moscow City Committee.

During the meeting that passed in a friendly, warm atmosphere, Wojciech Jaruzelski was informed about the programme of "The Days of Moscow" in Warsaw and about the development of various forms of cooperation between the two brotherly capitals. The two sides discussed the current tasks of PUWP and CPSU. The resolutions of both parties' congresses were presented.

Reform Discussed
LD1010205888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 10 Oct 88

[No video available]

[Text] An official visit by authorities and citizens of the Soviet capital Moscow, led by Lev Zaykov, is in Warsaw in conjunction with the commencement today of Moscow Days.

[Unidentified correspondent] Lev Zaykov sits in the Politburo and in the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. He also directs the Moscow party cell. Wojciech

Jaruzelski talked with the guest for over 2 hours. Discussion of the interesting and innovative internal processes in both countries dominated this meeting.

[Begin recording; correspondent speaks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] We can only guess that the course of the last CPSU Central Committee Plenum was one of the subjects of your talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the first commentaries after the plenum there was talk of strengthening Mikhail Gorbachev's position and the fact that it will be easier to implement reconstruction. What is your opinion, having been a direct participant in this event?

[Zaykov in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Your reports are completely correct concerning our plenum. However, an important point is also the Supreme Soviet meeting. We are bringing to life the resolutions of the 19th All-Union Party Conference. Thus, also on the agenda is a new division of functions and, as a consequence, a strengthening of the party's leading role. The last plenum tended toward precisely this. We are dealing with the implementation of political reform; we envisage a drastic reduction of the Central Committee apparatus. We are also eliminating branch departments in local party organizations. I don't think we will delay this. Mikhail Gorbachev said that we must accelerate (?at) the last plenum. This is our fundamental task.

[Correspondent] But will it be easier to carry out reconstruction, as has been suggested, both in the East and in the West?

[Zaykov] You know, I judge this to be an erroneous view. Revolutionary reconstruction cannot be easy. Already in its conception it is a complicated process. That also is why it will be necessary to work harder. I, of course, wish you success. Thank you, all the best, good bye. [end recording]

MPR's Batmonh's Arrives in Warsaw 7 Oct

Holds Talks With Jaruzelski
LD0710230588 Warsaw PAP in English
2334 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7—General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Jambyn Batmonh arrived in Poland today for an official visit of friendship paid at the invitation of PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the Warsaw Okęcie Airport, Jambyn Batmonh was greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski to whom were presented members of the Mongolian delegation: Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, Cochairman of the Intergovernment Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Commission Choynoryn Suren, Head of the Foreign Department of the MPRP CC Lodongiyn Rinchin, First Vice-Minister of Foreign

Affairs Daramyn Yondon. Ambassador of Mongolia to Poland Chimedyn Sereeter [name as received] was also included in the composition of the delegation.

The Mongolian delegation was also greeted by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Czyrek and others.

In the morning hours, greeted by capital's hosts Jambyn Batmonh laid a wreath at the tomb of unknown soldier.

The general secretary of the MPRP CC laid a wreath also at the cemetery of Soviet soldiers. During the ceremony national anthems of Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Poland were played. Present was Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

In the afternoon, the Mongolian leader met with Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also, Polish-Mongolian plenary talks were held. During the very sincere and fruitful talks, the sides informed each other on the situation in Poland and Mongolia.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of cooperation between the two parties and states and came out for its further deepening for the benefit of the Polish and Mongolian peoples and the cause of socialism. At the same time, the sides pointed to the existing back-ups, the uses of which will enable further development of bilateral relations.

The Mongolian leader stressed that deep reforms under way in Poland are of great significance for other socialist countries. The sides exchanged views on key international issues.

In the evening, Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honour of Jambyn Batmonh. During the dinner, the two leaders delivered speeches.

Abridged Communique Issued

*LD1010164288 Warsaw PAP in English
1432 GMT 10 Oct 88*

["Press Communique on Batmonh's Visit (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10—General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Jambyn Batmonh paid an official visit of friendship to Poland between October 7-10 at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the talks the sides highly assessed the to-date development of comprehensive relations between both befriended states, nations, and parties. It was stressed that a decisive role in strengthening mutual ties is played by the community of ideals and goals and collaboration

between the PUWP and the MPRP, based on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, active participation and strengthening of the unity of socialist countries.

The talks confirmed the notably important place of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Polish-Mongolian relations. The sides welcomed the progress in this field in recent years and pointed to the still existing possibilities of further developing mutually advantageous cooperation, especially in the mining and use of mineral resources, agro-food processing and livestock rearing.

Both sides expressed a will to further tighten exchange in the field of culture, science, and the mass media.

Jaruzelski and Batmonh underscored the historic significance of the processes of renewal and restructuring taking place in socialist countries opening new prospects for the development of the socialist system.

Assessing the international situation, Jaruzelski and Batmonh stated that despite the still existing perils to world peace, positive trends are currently taking shape which are advantageous for the development of detente and disarmament dialogue and the peaceful solution of conflicts in various regions of the world.

Poland and Mongolia welcome the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of medium-and short-range missiles and support the striving to decrease arsenals of strategic weapons, a full and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests, the elimination of chemical weapons and a reduction of conventional forces and weaponry in Europe.

Mongolia expresses appreciation and support for Poland's active role in strengthening peace, security and cooperation, including the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Central Europe. Both sides acknowledge that the inviolability of borders, respect for the existing territorial-political realities are the condition for lasting peace and security in Europe.

Jaruzelski and Batmonh stressed the importance of efforts aimed at including the Asian continent and the regions of the Pacific and Indian Ocean to the general process of detente and international cooperation. Poland and Mongolia support Soviet initiatives on all-Asian security, especially the constructive proposals presented by Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk this September 16. Poland highly values and supports Mongolia's commitment to peace, security and cooperation in Asia, especially the proposals on renouncing the use of force in relations between Asian states.

True to the ideological provisions, Poland and Mongolia speak in favour of a common strengthening of the principle of peacefully solving international problems along a road of dialogue, respect for the rights and development.

Jaruzelski and Batmonh expressed a conviction that the current visit and Polish-Mongolian talks on the highest level, which showed full concordance in all the issues discussed, have significantly contributed to a deepening of friendship and cooperation between both parties, states and nations, to strengthening the cohesion of states of the socialist community in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

Batmonh Departs for GDR

*LD1010161188 Warsaw PAP in English
1430 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Wroclaw, Oct. 10—Secretary General of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Jambyn Batmonh left today this city for the GDR capital Berlin.

Jambyn Batmonh and members of the Mongolian delegation were seen off by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski and representatives of regional authorities.

A press communique sums up the course and results of Batmonh's official friendly visit to this country.

Spokesman Details Onyszkiewicz U.S. Hearing

*LD0910204088 Warsaw PAP in English
1857 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct.—As PAP has previously reported, the prosecutor general asked the Foreign Ministry to provide reliable information concerning Janusz Onyszkiewicz's hearing by a commission of the U.S. Congress on September 23, this year.

In this connection, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Stefan Staniszewski explains:

The Foreign Ministry told the Polish Embassy in Washington to investigate both, the circumstances and essence of Janusz Onyszkiewicz's appearance before a Congress commission. The information obtained shows that the fact was of an unprecedented character: For the first time a Polish citizen, permanently residing in Poland, took part in a so-called hearing before a Congress commission which concerned, among other things, Poland's internal affairs and the Polish-U.S. inter-state relations. The nature of Janusz Onyszkiewicz's statement indicates that he made a political evaluation on the forum of the U.S. Congress commission of the present state and development prospects for the situation in Poland, mainly in the context of the announced "round table" talks.

Considering that the most competent body to make a formal and legal assessment of this type of event is Prosecutor General's Office, the ministry passed to it the gathered materials and information. There is no doubt, however, that from the political and moral point of view the attitude of Janusz Onyszkiewicz voluntarily speaking on the forum on an alien country's Congress Commission did not agree with good manners accepted in international relations and it did some harm to Poland abroad, Staniszewski said.

Public opinion in Poland was surprised that a Polish citizen allowed himself to undergo an official hearing by a parliamentary organ of a foreign state on the subject of our country's internal affairs. Moreover, this happened at a time

when multilateral efforts are being made in Poland to create a pro-reform coalition on a broad political basis, when preparations had been made for the "round table" talks to which people of various circles will sit, including the circles whose spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz calls himself. Of course, we start a dialogue that leads to the achievement of national agreement on our own initiative, in the name of Polish interests. We start from the assertion that our own affairs should be solved by Poles. The success of these efforts requires, however, a minimum of confidence and partnerlike credibility.

The hearing by a U.S. Congress commission had, furthermore, had some features of interference in the internal affairs of our country. This is testified to also by Onyszkiewicz's statement at a press conference after his meeting with President Reagan, as he said that: "important is President Reagan's statement that pressure exerted by the U.S. Administration on the Polish Government to eventually start a genuine dialogue with Polish society will be continued." This statement by Onyszkiewicz is unacceptable, stripped of national dignity. All this clashes with the assurances of the desire for a constructive, pragmatic development of equal-footed relations with people's Poland. Availing myself of this opportunity I wish to express hope that political declarations of the U.S. Administration about its willingness to develop cooperation with Poland on the grounds of mutual respect will be confirmed in practice, Staniszewski concluded.

Czyrek Previews 'Roundtable' Talks

*LD1010200288 Warsaw PAP in English
1858 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10—"A positive outcome of the 'round table' would be an important step on the road to putting to practice the idea of a pro-reformative coalition forwarded at the 6th and two successive, the 7th and 8th, plenary meetings of the PUWP CC. In other words an important step in the direction of building a Polish model of democratic socialism," stated PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary Jozef Czyrek in an interview for PAP in connection with the announcement that "round table" debates would be held in the latter half of this month. Excerpts:

"The pioneering effort which we want to make, that is 'building the constructive opposition into' the system and model of the functioning of the socialist state does not have any examples which could be followed.

"In endorsing a search for such solutions one should however take account of the fact that this must take place within the frame of constitutional principles and our Polish reason of state. There is no room for an anti-systemic opposition at the 'round table.' This is a matter of fundamental importance.

"The matter of national agreement, joint responsibility of all Poles for the affairs of the country, is not a slogan of a tactical character but a strategic goal of the party, a national must. There is a concept to hold talks in problem groups parallel to the plenary debates.

"In general one can assume that the 'round table' should lead to a consensus on bringing about a kind of pro-reformative coalition - a council of national agreement, a body which should act for a longer period of time, even up to the new elections to the Sejm.

Speaking on the key tasks facing the 'round table' and the Council of National Agreement, Czek said they include a rapprochement of stances and reaching agreement on a program of fundamental political and socio-economic reforms and ways of implementing them opening for representative orientations the broadest possible participation in public and state life and reflecting the principles of socialist pluralism. This would in practice signify, for instance, reaching agreement on a common electoral platform in elections to the Sejm, its future political structure, direction of changes in the organization and composition of the supreme state authorities.

"Another key task would consist in arriving at joint conclusions on accelerating economic reform and, consequently, working out a Polish economic model as well as reaching agreement on the matter of the trade union model in Poland.

"All in all the 'round table' as well as the future Council of National Agreement should concentrate on supreme goals, should shape the principles of broad coalition and its institutions and rules of procedure.

"Any policy other than dialogue and agreement would pull the country back, complicating and delaying the solution of our national problems. Our common supreme value—Poland—cannot afford to let this happen," Czyrek said in conclusion.

Walesa Threatens Boycott

LD0710141188 Hamburg DPA in German
1313 GMT 07 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Workers leader Lech Walesa announced in Gdansk on Friday that he would not attend the planned roundtable talks with representatives of the leadership if the party rejects trade union pluralism and the legalization of Solidarity right from the start.

In an initial reaction to reports from Solidarity circles in Wroclaw on an internal telex to party enterprise secretaries, he said: "I regard that as a provocation. If it is confirmed, the roundtable makes no sense. For my part, I will not be sitting at it." Ways of avoiding anarchy or destruction could be discussed, but pluralism must not come under question.

The telex, dated 26 September and evidently originating from the secretariat of the party chief, emphasizes that there must be only one trade union per enterprise. This has not changed in any way. The aim now is to include as many dissidents as possible in the official trade unions.

If Solidarity cells are founded in the enterprises, party members should report this to the public prosecutor's office and the Central Committee.

The "main danger" is now the revival of Solidarity structures in their 1981 form. If peace prevails in the country and the economic situation improves, they could return to the theme of trade union pluralism in the future. The aim of the roundtable is mainly political reforms in the state. "The opponent," however, is trying to make the trade union question the focus, the telex states.

Church-Government Commission Views Relations

LD1110010688 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The Joint commission composed of representatives of the government and the episcopate has accepted a draft law on relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. The working team set up by the joint commission will continue work on several issues on which agreement has not been reached. The joint commission has also issued recommendations concerning the finalizing of the draft agreement on papal colleges.

Youths Marking Militia Anniversary Detained

LD0710173288 Hamburg DPA in German
1623 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—Hundreds of policemen Friday took action against students planning to stage an event opposite the townhall in Warsaw city center on Friday to mark the 44th anniversary of the Polish civic militia. Dozens of young people were manhandled with truncheons and arrested. German Television camera crew were among those detained.

Although the police repeatedly dispersed the crowd of over a thousand, new groups of people, some of them wearing red clothing and shouting ironic slogans such as: "We are not giving up communism," "Long live the militia," "Democracy is anarchy," "The youth is with the party," "Pinochet, come to Poland" and "The party fights and is victorious." The young people gathered around the huge memorial to the founder of the Soviet secret service, the Cheka, Felix Dzerzhinskiy, whose origins are Polish and shouted: "Felix save us" or "Our idol is Felix Dzerzhinskiy." Passers-by expressed indignation about the severity of the police intervention. [Passage omitted]

Existence of Secret PUWP Document Denied

LD0710163088 Warsaw PAP in English
1530 GMT 7 Oct 88

["Western Agencies Quote Non-Existent Document"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 7—A secret document of PUWP CC First Secretary Chancellery, which has been quoted by some Western agencies, does not exist.

Ceausescu, Aides Return Home From Moscow
*AU0610114088 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at noon returned to Bucharest from the official visit of friendship paid to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our party and state leader was accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Arriving at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by full and candidate members of the PEC of the party Central Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and government, and leaders of central institutions, mass, and civic organizations.

The USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest and embassy members were also present.

Numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions, who were present at the airport, applauded and enthusiastically chanted the name of the party and its secretary general. They expressed the feelings of love and great esteem harbored by all our people for our party and state leader, and their deep gratitude for his excellent activity dedicated to the progress and prosperity of our socialist homeland and to constantly increasing Romania's role and prestige in the world.

Romanian and Soviet pioneers, and young people offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Envoy Whitehead
*AU1010183188 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received President Ronald Reagan's envoy, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead.

During the talk, the guest presented certain considerations regarding the development of American-Romanian relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed our country's position on developing relations of cooperation between Romania and the United States based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference, and mutual advantage.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of the international political situation, especially regarding putting a halt to the arms race and moving to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and solving conflicts in the world by political means and negotiations.

RCP Sends Condolences on Truong Chinh's Death
*AU0710134388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
5 Oct 88 p 5*

[Condolence cable from the RCP Central Committee and State Council on the death of Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and to the SRV State Council

Esteemed comrades: The RCP Central Committee and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania extend most sincere condolences on the death of Comrade Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and former chairman of the Council of State of the SRV.

We would also like to ask you to convey our great sorrow to the bereaved family.

RCP Central Committee and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Increase in State Pensions Noted
*AU0510153388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1219 GMT 5 Oct 88*

["Landmarks of Welfare: Pensions Rises"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1988—As we have announced, state social security pensions of up to 1,500 lei a month and the lowest 2nd degree incapacitation pensions were raised on 1 October, benefiting about 800,000 people (war invalids had their pensions raised on 1 August).

Under the new measures, the lowest old age pensions are raised from 900 to 1,100 lei for full length of service, and from 550 to 800 [lei] for a shorter length of service, and the

lowest incapacitation pensions go up from 600 to 800 lei a month. The raised state social security pensions include the compensations payable for food, gas and other fuels. Furthermore, pension rises leave unaffected the rights for state children benefits, as well as house rents.

State appropriations for the fourth quarter of this year to cover the pension rise are put at 300 million lei.

State social security pensions for old age and length of service between 1,501 and 3,000 lei a month will be raised starting 1 March next year.

In that way, 1,352,000 persons or 97 percent of the total state social security pensioners will have their pensions raised, to which 17,400 war invalids are added. As concerns the fields that have their own pension schemes, measures are to be taken accordingly.

Dizdarevic National Address on 'Difficulties'
AU1010192888 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Address to the nation by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Belgrade, 9 Oct—recorded]

[Text] I am addressing the citizens of our Yugoslavia, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, at this difficult moment when we are all concerned with the difficulties into which we have fallen and over the question of extricating ourselves from them. What is it that we must reject, because it is not good or because time has passed it by? What are the values and achievements that have been created by struggle, by work, and by troubles, which, in this deluge of negation and criticism, we must preserve for ourselves and for our descendants? What here in which all that has been happening in such a stormy way in our lives in recent months, weeks, and in the past few days, is good; what of this is leading us to better things; and what is there which is leading us astray? What must all of us in Yugoslavia unite around, and what can we unite around in order to move with surer and more rapid steps out of the crisis, to strike out onto the path of progress, so that the life of working people is not a full of worries for today and fears for tomorrow, so that we can ensure this for ourselves, without empty promises, and by the harmonious work of all?

The situation in which we have found ourselves is genuinely difficult. The political situation in the country is bad and relations are exacerbated. The sense of responsibility felt by many leaderships, organs, and individuals is far lesser than what is required to overcome the present situation. People's concern is great and their dissatisfaction justified. This concern, this dissatisfaction and refusal to accept the present situation, have been in strong evidence in recent months at meetings, rallies, and protest gatherings of the working people, in mass appeals to various organs and officials. They also feature in talks among relatives, friends, and acquaintances. This has been a development, a large-scale manifestation.

When the wheat is sorted from the chaff it is clear that there is justification in clearly-voiced criticism and in the resolute—and I would say at times dramatically expressed—refusal to accept the fact that the causes of the crisis are not being removed faster and in a more resolute way; that there is a delay in bringing about changes; that there is no longer determined action to put an end to bureaucratic methods in the work of various organs and individuals; that they are separated from the people and that there is no prompt action to call organs and individuals to account; that work on preparing and carrying out cadre renewal is proceeding at a slow pace; that there is no decisive action to counter Albanian irredentists, all manifestations of nationalism, nationalist divisions, attempts at fomenting intranational distrust, intolerance, suspicions, and hatred; that it is being forgotten that our strength and the secure future of all of

us in Yugoslavia lies in our unity alone. All that is happening or being done or not being done in one part of the country is having an effect on the situation in the entire country.

Nevertheless, it should be said that the root of our difficulties is the fact that for several years now we have been standing still as far as production and development are concerned, as far as creating a livelihood is concerned. That which has not been created cannot be shared out, and the amount which we are producing now decreasingly meets the most humble of today's needs, let alone the needs of development. The greatest problems created by the halt in development are uncontrolled inflation, a simply devastating cost of living, and of course, the fall of real personal income and living standards. There are increasing numbers of those who cannot make ends meet with their incomes. It is hardest of all for working people who live only on their earnings and for pensioners who live only on their pensions. In this way a dangerous social tension is being created which will not exist if we remove the causes, and the justified dissatisfaction of the people is growing because of this.

We must all learn a lesson from this difficult situation, from the disrupted relations, and from all that has been happening over the last few weeks and days, immediately and without any delay. And we must unite around what has to be done without delay and through joint efforts, and around what we must thwart and repel by concerted action.

I shall point to some of the tasks, problems, and developments:

—The economic reform is a condition and the right way for emerging from economic and social stagnation and the sole way of pulling out of the economic crisis. The work is being completed on the text of proposed regulations, thus completing the work on the changes to the economic system, i.e., on the reform as a whole. All our resources must be concentrated on this task. The future development of the country depends on whether we do this and whether we succeed in implementing the reform successfully.

—Current economic policy and current economic trends must be geared toward creating conditions conducive to the implementation of the reform. However, two of this year's vital objectives are not being fulfilled. There is no increase in production, and inflation is rising at a frighteningly fast rate. From the relevant organs in the federation, the republics, provinces, and municipalities to organizations of associated labor, we have all failed in fulfilling the goal of halting and cutting inflation.

There is no awareness of the disastrous consequences of such a rate of inflation for the economy and its capacity to adjust to the requirements of reform. It is unforgettable that not enough attention is being paid to its serious effects on the people's standard of living. And they are feeling it increasingly hard—literally day by day.

Examining openly everyone's role in price increases is a condition for determining the responsibility for and tasks of curbing inflation. The Presidium demands that the public be provided with all relevant information and reasons for price increases and that this also be sent to all those who are responsible for economically unjustified increases—in other words, for price hikes.

Since the beginning of the year we have been drawing attention to the social consequences of the economic situation and to some of the steps taken, and also to the need for social welfare programs at all levels to alleviate the position of those working people who have been affected most. We have insisted on protective measures. Something has been done, but not in all areas, not on time, and not enough. People cannot be left to suffer difficulties which they are not to blame for. They cannot live in a state of uncertainty from month to month not knowing whether compensation will be provided for basic foodstuffs. They do not want and will not accept charity. They expect solidarity and the possibility of earning as much as they need. If this problem is not given maximum attention, it will become an obstacle to the reform and to its implementation.

The SFRY Presidency calls on the FEC, on the executive councils of the republics and provinces, and the organs in the municipalities to immediately take all necessary economic measures, in particular measures to relieve the strains from the economy, to moderate the rise in and to create conditions for cutting inflation by the end of the year. Of course, they will have to report on whether this is being done and in what manner.

I would like to say on this occasion and in reference to the economic reform and current economic trends, that any country looking for a way out of economic crisis—and this applies to us, too—tends to direct its forces toward work and creativity. It sets in motion all its available resources, relies on economic logic and on its domestic and the world market. It works toward enhancing the material interests of individuals, collectives, and communities. It opens itself to the influence of the outside world. Are we doing the same? Are our social energies being directed in this way? Are we making efforts to create a political climate conducive to this?

Unfortunately, only a little, even very little. Calls for work are heard only faintly, the demands are heard only faintly of workers, specialists, and scientists for conditions to be created in which they can make efforts to create more, to have more, for less to be taken away from them, for them to enter even more into development. We spend more energy on the problems which we create ourselves, on polemics and quarrels.

Here we are during these weeks when we must harness all forces to revive economic activity, to hold back the evil of inflation which is destroying all that we are achieving and the high costs which are leading us to desperation, when, through work, we must prepare ourselves for the

implementation of reform, and look—when you open the pages of the press, when you watch television and listen to the radio, when you hear what is being said at the lengthy and many unnecessary meetings, more is heard, written, and spoken about everything than about this. [sentence as received] It is the last moment for us to change the direction of things.

All these issues of current economic trends and economic policy, preparations for reform and for its implementation, all that which we must achieve in this respect next year, will be on the agenda at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the FEC which the Presidency will convene in the next few days.

Constitutional changes are a precondition and a basis for an economic reform and an essential part of a social reform. We are approaching the time when they will have to be adopted. A great deal has already been done. Many differences have been settled and the interests of all harmonized. Next week final attempts will be made to remove the outstanding differences. We have a great responsibility to achieve this. It is necessary to understand the country's needs and to respect arguments. Attempts to put up obstacles are unacceptable. If there is a disagreement and if the changes are not adopted, we shall enter into a crisis which will be much more serious than the present one, and with unforeseeable consequences. Next week the coordinating group and the constitutional commission itself will complete their work on this. It would be good if this final stage in the work of the constitutional commission would take place before the public so that the public can hear all arguments and everyone's views.

A few days ago we asked the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the presidencies of the SAP's [socialist autonomous provinces] of Kosovo and Vojvodina to do their utmost to immediately convene a session of the constitutional commission of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to try and reach agreement on all essential issues of changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. We did this because we felt that there are signs of hesitation when such a major issue as relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is concerned, an issue which for years has been the cause of disrupted relations in the country. I have been informed that the constitutional commission of the Socialist Republic of Serbia sat in session today and that, fortunately, an agreement was finally reached.

There is almost no need for me to particularly stress that Kosovo is our greatest problem and greatest task. We have described the many mistakes made which have caused us to fail to resolve problems effectively since 1981, allowed counterrevolutionary activity to continue, insecurity and emigration to continue, and national divisions to deepen. No one can be exempt from accountability for that. It is the also last moment to establish responsibility unequivocally, because this has still not been done.

It is also the last moment to halt emigration with all means and resources, to restore security, to overcome national divisions, and to create a united front for a joint struggle for the aims of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks, Croats, and Romanies, of all the people of Kosovo.

The public has been informed that in the latest sessions of the SFRY Presidency a series of measures was adopted which will contribute to the effective work of the state organs in Kosovo which, of course, can also help political action in question.

Nationalism has spread. Manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism are unfortunately increasing. Developments in our situation are encouraging and tolerating nationalism and causing incalculable damage to the realization of the common interests of all nations and nationalities of our country and of every nation individually in getting out of the crisis as soon as possible.

We will not and cannot be reconciled—and this applies to all of us equally—to those who are playing with people's national feelings, which must always be respected, but which must not be abused to ignite the fires of nationalism, intranational distrust, suspicion, and hatred. Whoever does this is working against the true interests of their own nation and is undermining the foundation of our community—equality. They are breaking up the unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Everyone, in all that he does, must take account of the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole and of the stability of each of its parts.

Confrontation in public between leaderships and some parts of the country and between people in responsible positions have assumed large proportions, with the public information media being drawn into it as well. Well-argued discussions have been replaced with quarrels, and passions are being stirred. All this is, of course, affecting the political mood, public opinion, and people's behavior. The policy of confrontation and quarrels is not a fruitful policy. It does not develop; rather, it undermines. I say to those who choose to pursue it: It has never brought anything worthwhile, only harm. We are all suffering because of it. The Presidency has on several occasions asked, is asking, and insists that this be stopped.

As we have already informed the public, in the last few months the Presidency has developed a practice of holding meetings with the leaderships of the republics and provinces at which discussion center on differences, disunity, and on what should be done to overcome them, to strengthen our unity. We shall continue this practice and, in my view, at this juncture it is necessary to hold, even more than before, meetings between the leaderships and leading officials, and joint meetings of republican

organs as a means of settling differences between them and of uniting around their duties, for their own benefit and for the common benefit of us all in Yugoslavia.

We turn to the media to contribute to calming tension in the country and not to inflame passions and intranational conflict, and not to encourage those actions which threaten political stability and the constitutional system in the country.

The media can do much to reduce tensions, to overcome this situation, to create a constructive atmosphere in society, to concentrate our efforts and strength on that which leads us forward, on that which will not link us to what is no good and which will instead send us backward.

For a long time we have been going through a particular crisis in the functioning of some institutions and organs. This is now assuming some characteristics of total paralysis. We have even reached the stage where due to pressures created by the political climate or due to political pressures to which they have been exposed, some organs are not allowed to carry out their legally established duties even in cases where calls are being made to destroy the constitutional order or for national hatred and intolerance.

We must enable all the institutions and organs to carry out their duties according to the Constitution and to the law. The functioning of the system must in no way be jeopardized. The top organs of power and self-management, i.e., the assemblies, have the duty to provide conditions in which all organs can function responsibly and efficiently.

We must not allow our social life to be infiltrated by anarchic behavior and conduct, by nepotism, by political violence on the part of individuals and groups, and by methods which undermine the foundations of self-managing socialist democracy and which could lead to a state without freedom and one with fear. Unfortunately, these phenomena are with us but there is no resolute reaction to them. Has any one of us the right to flinch before all this, to leave our future development at the mercy of such dangerous behavior and to be pushed to the sidelines?

The attacks on all that is common to us all and which implies our security and the stable defense of the country and of the system also include attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army. The SFRY Presidency has been resolute in rejecting and will continue to reject all attacks and intrigues against the SFRY's Armed Forces and against their constitutional duty to safeguard the SFRY's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and constitutionally defined social order. We shall defend the integrity and unity, the high moral standards and loyalty to

the country, to the revolution, and to the self-managing socialist federal system of the Yugoslav People's Army which was created to be and must remain Yugoslav and of the people.

Political and every other kind of responsibility in our society is not at the level warranted by the situation in society. Confidence in the leaderships and organs of power has fallen markedly, a large number of individuals is exposed to criticism, and accountability is sought of those who have not justified the confidence in them, who have not displayed the expected capabilities, or have morally violated that confidence. A broad cadre renewal is called for. Everyone must be held accountable for what they are doing or have not done. The responsibility of all officeholders at all levels must be strengthened by democratic practice, by debated, principled, and public criticism.

In this respect everyone can propose and is duty-bound to propose an initiative for strengthening or establishing responsibility. This must be decided only on the basis of facts, in a procedure which is established by the Constitution or the law, and in the organs which are responsible for this.

We must struggle for responsibility to be constantly before the eyes of the public and in the organs which have entrusted anyone at all with a duty. Democratic practice in this respect is unfortunately not well-developed, and responsibility is usually sought when some excess occurs or when some evident failing occurs by those who have been entrusted with responsibility.

Cadre renewal is genuinely necessary. It constitutes both the conditions for and a part of the social reform and of the efforts to pull out of the crisis. The process of renewing cadres has started but is proceeding very slowly. It must be constant and be carried out without any delays and in a democratic way. Those whose time has come must go for reasons I have already mentioned. We must not stop, however, at who should go but must also consider who will replace them. This means observing a democratic practice in which only the most competent, only those who have the respect of the environment they come from and who possess moral integrity, are elected. In short, we must ensure that those who leave are not replaced by individuals backed by various groups or other individuals.

As you know, we have cadre reconstruction in the Presidium and the Central Committee ahead of us at the 17th session. There are demands for the same to be done in the republics and province. There is no indication of changes in the provincial leadership in Kosovo, etc.

We shall also have elections for the new composition of the SFRY Presidency because the mandate of the present one expires on 15 May. This will also be a part of the cadre reconstruction in the country.

In the last few days the SFRY Presidency, in the light of all that has been happening and that we all have been going through, has constantly been monitoring developments and relations in the country. It is acting and making decisions in line with its constitutional and legal rights and duties, and it has been in permanent contact with the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with the organs of the federation, and the presidencies of the republics and provinces.

Two days ago the Presidency informed all these organs about its assessment of the latest events in a number of towns in some parts of the country, events which in our view are seriously jeopardizing the normal functioning of the social system and which are dangerous for our constitutional order. Some of the mass rallies were characterized by conduct which can seriously endanger public peace and order including the possibility of threatening and affecting the security of citizens and of social and personal property. Political tension and confusion thus created further exacerbate the political-security situation in the country. There is a realistic danger of the methods likely to threaten the constitutional system being continued and further escalated.

Regardless of the causes and motives, these events are creating a political situation in the country which, if it continues, could lead toward extraordinary conditions. The SFRY Presidency is resolute in its orientation that it is vital to persevere on the democratic path to find a way out of the social crisis in which we find ourselves, and in order to overcome the events of the past few days.

Although, unfortunately, the development of events is seriously threatening our orientation, the SFRY Presidency believes that certain negative events are unfolding in such a way that unforeseeable consequences are possible if such events continue. The institutions and the organs of this country will do everything that the Constitution and the law permit to protect public order and peace, the personal safety of citizens and their property, and the constitutional system.

However, this is the responsibility of us all—and above all, of the political leaderships of the republics, the provinces, and the municipalities, not to do anything, and not to permit anyone to do anything which could worsen the situation and make more difficult the efforts to overcome the dangerous tension. This, of course, is the responsibility of all the citizens of our country who have always shown a high degree of awareness—even when they were protesting—of the need to protect peace, order, and the system which ensures peace for them and for all of us. We call on all citizens to restrain themselves from actions and from such expressions of dissatisfaction which could have unintended consequences and could damage security, to make use of all their organizations and organs to call for and to contribute to changing that which is no good.

I want to end by saying that we are all facing crucial issues concerning the future of Yugoslavia as a socialist self-managing, democratic, united, and equal community of all our nations and nationalities.

We are all responsible for the future of our country. We must not forget for a moment or when times are hard and when we are justly dissatisfied or even indignant, that we have the patriotic duty to not do anything which would harm the stability of our homeland or the security and equality of all of us living in it.

On several occasions the Presidency has reiterated its view that the greatest responsibility for halting negative tendencies, conflicts, disunity, and divisions and for everything that is happening and that can result from the present situation, rests with the present leaderships, organs, and officials in the socialist republics, the autonomous provinces, and the Federation. Our citizens must constantly insist on this responsibility being observed in their work collectives, local communities, self-management, and all other forums where they exercise direct influence on or participate in the sociopolitical life.

We must channel this justified dissatisfaction in the direction of change, in the direction of a situation in which people are working better and creating more, in which the system is more efficient, so that we do not have to resort to those forms of protest that bring disquiet and that separate us from work while at the same time hampering the development of democratic practice, which insists that we must always hear and listen to what the working people and citizens think, demand, or aspire to.

The present and the future of all our nations—Montenegrin, Macedonian, Slovene, Muslim, Serbian, and Croat—and of all our nationalities, of all the republics and provinces, and above all of our federal and united Yugoslavia which gives us our identity and without which we are nothing, is the responsibility of us all.

We must not allow Tito's federal, socialist and democratic Yugoslavia to be destroyed. Neither we nor the people will allow that.

Leadership Mobilizes Reservists for Montenegro
AU0810220688 Paris AFP in English
1914 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Oct 8 (AFP)—Yugoslavia's Communist Party leadership issued a statement condemning Serbian nationalism on Saturday [8 October] after a second regional government resigned under pressure from thousands of pro-Serbian demonstrators.

Reliable sources said reservists were being mobilised here in case the federal authorities decided to proclaim a state of emergency in the southern republic of Montenegro, where the government quit early Saturday.

The resignation came 36 hours after demonstrators forced the government to resign in Vojvodina, one of two autonomous provinces of Serbia, Yugoslavia's most populous republic.

Reliable sources said that the Federal Military Council had discussed the possible proclamation of a state of emergency throughout Yugoslavia at an unscheduled meeting here after the Vojvodina Government fell on Thursday.

The Military Council advises the nine-man state Presidency, the only authority empowered to make the proclamation.

For the first time in weeks of unrest, police armed with clubs and teargas used force to disperse demonstrators Saturday outside the regional parliament in Titograd, the capital of Montenegro.

The demonstrators had refused to leave despite a pledge on Friday night from Montenegro's Communist Party chairman Miljan Radovic of "leadership changes at all levels by democratic and legal means". Mr. Radovic was speaking shortly before the city authorities resigned. [passage omitted]

LCY Presidium 'Resolutely' Backs Montenegro CC
LD0810160788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee Presidium examined at its extraordinary session today the latest events in Yugoslavia, particularly last night's and this morning's events in Titograd and Montenegro, and resolutely supported the assessments and measures of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee and the administrative institutions of this republic.

The text of the statement from today's session reads:

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium this morning held an extraordinary session in order to examine the latest events, and established the directions of ideopolitical activity of the LC in preventing the further worsening of the political-security and economic-social situation in the country.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the basis of a report submitted by Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, debated yesterday's and today's events in Titograd and Montenegro, and firmly supported the assessments on measures of the Montenegrin Central Committee and the administrative institutions of the SR of Montenegro.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the economic and social position of the working class, working people and citizens in Montenegro has been exceptionally difficult for some time. Their dissatisfaction is

justified because it is directed, above all, against bureaucratism, social deformations, cases of manipulation, and the abuse and suppression of the rights of working people and citizens. The Presidium therefore supports all those demands of workers and citizens which it is possible and necessary to realize in the struggle for economic reform, and which have so far not been realized as a result of slowness, bureaucratism, and lack of responsibility in individual institutions of the system. The LCY Central Committee Presidium states that in such a situation the working people and citizens of Montenegro have shown a high degree of responsibility in their attitudes toward the demands for economic reform. Supporting the identical demands of the workers, working people and citizens of our country in such endeavors, the LCY Central Committee Presidium calls on the Federal Executive Council and on the republican and provincial executive councils, the Assembly, and other state and self-managing organs to set in train and undertake within the framework of their competence the necessary measures for the maximum possible relief of the economy and for the effective protection of the standard of living of the most threatened sections of the population.

Proceeding in a consistent manner from the policy of brotherhood and unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities and the federal system based on the preservation, consolidation, and further development of the gains of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], the Montenegrin LC, its leadership, and all the organized socialist forces have manifested a high degree of responsibility for the interest of the country as a whole in their policy and activity. Opposition to, in the first place, nationalism in Montenegro has in a principled and specific way contributed to the overall struggle of the LCY against all aspects of nationalism, especially to suppressing the counterrevolution in Kosovo. This was particularly manifested and is today expressed in the resolute reactions and opposition to the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and in the first place in the preservation of traditionally good relations between and common life among the Montenegrins and Albanians in Kosovo.

Such a consistent and principled policy brings about opposition and resistance on the part of those forces which are against the equality of all our nations and nationalities, which are striving for changes in constitutional relations and in the federative system and for alternations in the SFRY to the detriment of brotherhood and unity as the sole, certain basis of the joint life and prosperity of all our nations and nationalities. This has become prominent at some meetings of solidarity with Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo.

These nationalist forces have tried to take advantage of the protest meeting in Titograd to replace by means of a coup the leaderships of the Montenegrin LC and of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and in this way to threaten its constitutional status as an equal member of

the Yugoslav Federation. Abusing the welcome of the Montenegrin people and acting on the platform of Serbian nationalism, such militant groups and individuals, in alliance with their fellow-thinkers among Montenegrins, are casting doubt in an increasingly aggressive manner on the question of existence of the Montenegrin nation, its history, culture, and right to free and all-embracing development in the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities in the SFRY which was acquired during the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

The Presidium reiterates the responsibility of all Communists, organizations, and leaderships for the resolute and on-the-spot identification and political unmasking of all these forces and of their nationalist and antisocialist platforms and for the successful application of all constitutionally and legally established procedures against them.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium supports the appeal of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium to the Communists of Titograd and of the whole of Montenegro to gather urgently within their own basic organizations and join the workers in work organizations and the citizens in local communities, to be present among the ranks of workers and citizens, to interpret the policy of the Montenegrin LC and the LCY, to support all justified criticism and demands against bureaucratic phenomena, various deformations, and abuses, but also to oppose the demands which do not have financial backing. At the same time, it is the duty of Communists to act vigorously against all political slogans and behavior which cast doubt on the constitutional system of our country, its legal institutions and organizations, on our social and political system, on socialist self-management, and on the brotherhood, unity, and equality of our nations and nationalities. The struggle for constitutionality and legality and for the responsible functioning of all institutions in the system and of the legal system is an ongoing duty which is of exceptional importance and topicality today. Proceeding from this stand it is necessary to prevent all attempts to abuse the meetings and protest gatherings because failure to unmask these attempts at once can bring about even more serious consequences for the entire country.

The LCY Central Committee is also appealing to Communists, to organs and organizations of the Vojvodina LC to carry out the widest mobilization of their own ranks and all the organized socialist forces to consolidate the situation in the province, tighten work responsibility and efficiency, and to prevent various hostile and pseudopolitical pressures and provocations, and attempts to suspend constitutionality and legality. This will enable the working group of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, which carries out the function of its executive-political organ, to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted upon it which will all contribute to the speedier overcoming of the complex political situation in the province.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium decided to hold a joint session with the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium on 12 October at which an assessment will be made of the current very complex political situation in the province and of the activity of the organizations and leaderships of the Kosovo LC.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium demands that all the organs and organizations of the LCY consolidate their activity and mobility to implement the positions of the first LCY conference and to concentrate on the tasks of the economic reform, constitutional changes, and the transformation of the LC itself. It is the duty of Communists to fight everywhere for better and more successful production and labor, to conscientiously carry out their own tasks, work with devotion in the institutions and organizations of our social and political system, and energetically struggle against all phenomena of nationalism and other aspects of antisocialist behavior.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium demands that proceeding from the proposed immediate tasks and activities of the LCY to overcome the unfavorable political, economic and social situation in the country which the LCY Central Committee will endorse at its 17th session, all the LCY basic organizations examine and assess their own situation and performance, as well as work out specific tasks and consolidate mobility and struggle for political and economic stabilization.

SAWPY Presidium To Examine Current Situation
LD1110101588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0856 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will hold a session tomorrow afternoon to examine the current political situation in the country.

This topic was on the agenda of this forum not even 3 weeks ago. It also cropped up at the session last week when the draft immediate tasks for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo were being endorsed. All the current events in the country indicate that the examination of this issue cannot be avoided at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which will be held on Thursday to endorse, as envisaged, the above tasks and examine the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

Dizdarevic at Zagreb Towns Conference
LD0710152888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Greeting delegates of the Assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Yugoslavia which began today in Zagreb, president of the SFRY Presidency Raif Dizdarevic stressed that this organization, which brings together 306 towns and municipalities from the country will continue to be factor for development, for the

system of self-managing democracy, for drawing together and uniting to overcome difficulties, for a way out of the crisis and getting renewal under way.

In many municipalities and towns the needs of people are the same, as are the daily problems which they face. The Permanent Conference is a very suitable institutional form, with the duty of linking the coinciding interests and needs of the citizens of this country, "by mutual links, exchange of experiences and collective thinking, solving those problems and bringing the people living in all communes closer to one another," so that the wishes and feelings of people can be linked as well as their need to rely on one another, to live together and, in every municipality and town, to live with the feeling that they are a part of the wider community "that they are Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavia is a support, a strength and a confidence for the security of all of them."

Dizdarevic said that he was stressing this particularly at this moment because, instead of ideas about life together "a closing in is being offered to us, or already exists, an ending of the natural turning of all of us in Yugoslavia towards each other, because we are offered divisive barriers, there are attempts to create these and to defend them stubbornly."

"Do not allow anyone to interfere, do not allow anyone to isolate you within whatever boundaries, and do not allow you yourselves to be isolated within (your own boundaries) said Dizdarevic, speaking to the delegates from 300 municipalities and towns. [quotation marks as received]

"For the people of this country there are no boundaries within Yugoslavia." We open our borders to the world and those Yugoslav borders are open, and we will defend them when someone comes to attack them. But today we must defend, we must defend ourselves from every attempt to place boundaries between us in Yugoslavia" said Dizdarevic, who was interrupted several times by applause from the delegates gathered in the large Zagreb concert hall.

He continued by turning to the current political and economic situation, on which the SFRY Presidency recently informed the public of its assessments. Dizdarevic said that this situation was, unfortunately, serious, but that we continue to "make assessments about it more than we change it." Our economic development is stagnating, there is no growth in the economy "inflation is eating away at us," the political situation and relations are worsening. "The unity of the country and a democratic alternative for a way out of the crisis is threatened, which is weakening efforts to implement economic and political reform and broadening the scope for the destructive manifestation of various moods, it broadens the scope for those who like fishing in murky waters, who like undermining the socialist, self-managing and equitable foundations of our federal community.

People are expressing en masse their dissatisfactions and "even more," said Dizdarevic, "they are expressing their concern for the destiny of the country, for the defense of the achievements of the revolution, for the preservation of brotherhood and unity, for the preservation of a socialist self-managing democratic path of development and they are resolutely calling for all of us who are in positions of responsibility in this country to do these things."

He then asked: "Where are we directing this critical mood and energy of the nation, of the people who ask this of us? Are we directing it toward what will lead us out of the crisis and bring stabilization or are we directing it toward maintaining the situation as it is or worsening it?"

The president of the SFRY Presidency went on to say that we are no longer confronted by the question of what the situation is like, nor merely by the question of what the way out is, but deeds and involvement are expected so that we might emerge from this situation, "in other words what we in Yugoslavia at this time must be united on in order to go along a road which will certainly lead out of the crisis."

For this—as the SFRY Presidency insisted in its statement to the public—Dizdarevic said, a political climate should be created which will mobilize people to carry out what is in the crucial interest of stability, further progress and the further certain development of our homeland and its international reputation.

"Today," he went on, we "are paying the bill for bureaucratism and the bureaucratic alienation of many institutions and many bearers of office from the people, from their concerns, needs and their aspirations, and from what it seeks and what it aspires towards; we are paying the bill for the many years of isolation in forums, and the viewing of situations from forums, and if ever it were necessary then it is today that that we must return to Tito's practice, we must be among the people and with the people, express its moods, and ensure the broadest democratic participation of people in the system, in the communes, in the towns, in associated labor organizations, in local communities and in political and social organizations."

We are paying, Dizdarevic said, a high price for bureaucratization, so high that today unfortunately elements of anarchy are being dragged into our life. Anarchic actions and behaviour are being dragged in though anarchy and disorder have never set anyone on the right track.

It is the responsibility of all organs and officials, in their orientation toward the struggle for a true democratic atmosphere and the broadest participation of working people, not only "to be among the people and hear what people are thinking but to do what people are requesting."

And here, according to Dizdarevic, "we should draw a line between whether we are behaving like this or not, and on this basis we should differentiate, and whatever introduces anarchistic elements into our lives, whatever is not permitted, unacceptable, destroys the foundations of this country, destroys brotherhood and unity, destroys our decision that we must get out of this situation only by democratic, socialist self-managing means, destroys constitutionality and legality, this we must not permit. In this country everything is not, and cannot be, permitted," said Dizdarevic, greeted by applause.

And when we consider the ways out and what to do, "around what to unite ourselves," Dizdarevic continued, that is economic reform, the condition and our great and real chance to set off along the path of a way out of the crisis. This is "the test which, united and with joint efforts, we can take and must pass, because there will be no retakes." In his words, this is one of the most difficult tests which we have faced since the 6th party congress. If we fail, "we can only argue over the division of what little there is, and which is becoming less, and which will not suffice for anyone. And on these quarrels, other splits and all other divisions grow and thrive, nationalism and intranational divisions thrive amongst other things."

The president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that at the same time we should also value what has already been achieved, because he who does not know how to value what he has created and what he has, will not be able to value anything more than that. There is no room for defeatism, but there is room for efforts. We must work together on reform, but without sowing illusions. "There are those who think that reform is a kind of fatted calf which will satisfy everyone's needs.

Everyone will benefit, and everyone can make real gains, but only as much as he himself produces, in a market economy and with regard for economic logic and laws."

The realization of the current economic policies should create the conditions for the successful implementation of reform, but this is not being achieved in two major issues—the economy is not reviving, and what is particularly worrying is inflation. Comparing September of this year with September last year, inflation now stands at 217 percent and if such inflation continues it will be "the gravedigger of reform." This should not be allowed. However, the day after the recent session of the SFRY Presidency which warned of this, the directors of the electricity industry met and adopted a decision on seasonal price rises of more than 70 percent, which would mean a terrible inflationary leap and a blow to the economy. Dizdarevic went on to note that this "unfortunate spiral" of inflation and prices must be stopped, and more can surely be done when it comes to prices in the housing and communal economy which are under the jurisdiction of the municipalities. Nor can personal incomes, which fell in real terms in the first 9 months of the year by about 9 percent, be the only source from which the attempts and efforts at stabilization are paid."

The burden of difficulties must be equally distributed among all, this is also being sought by the people, said Dizdarevic, noting also the need for social programs in the municipalities. Every dinar which strengthens the accumulative capacity of the economy strengthens our ability to get out of the economic crisis. But at present all demands for the economy to be relieved are "addressed" only to the federation.

At the end of his speech Dizdarevic stressed the importance of the timely adoption of constitutional changes, because without them it is not possible to realize either economic or political reform, or any form of stabilization in our circumstances.

"He who does not understand, who does not understand that such changes, changes on which we have agreed, are the condition for preserving security and guaranteeing the stability of the country, he who blocks the adoption of constitutional changes, must bear the responsibility before all the nations and nationalities of this country." According to Dizdarevic, there is, however, "considerable playing with the interests of the country, with togetherness, with the national sentiments of the people. And no one has the right to undertake anything in this country without taking into account how this will reflect in all areas on the unity of the country, on our security, and stability, on not only our togetherness, but also our brotherhood and unity."

Speaking finally about problems in Kosovo and concerning Kosovo, Dizdarevic said that the assessment had already been made "that we made great mistakes, not only when we allowed a counterrevolution to come about, but also in later years when we were slow, when we did not have a well-developed sense of responsibility, that this is a Yugoslav issue which we must all resolve." He said that he would not repeat everything which we had lately agreed on in connection with this problem and which was already being undertaken and carried out, and he called on the representatives of the Yugoslav municipalities and towns, through concrete links and cooperation with the municipalities in Kosovo, to contribute to the creation and strengthening of "a Yugoslav atmosphere, which must be a Yugoslav responsibility, which must be a Yugoslav security for all" in that province.

"Today more than ever before we need a maximum amount of mutual trust, understanding, sobriety, respect, and tolerance, and above all joint action. We need to develop and to value that which brings us closer together as well as everything which will direct all our strength and energy in the same direction, in the direction of a way out of the crisis. And to direct people's dissatisfaction towards those who are not doing these things. Whether this is a question of organs or of individuals. Because the goal of all of us can only be to set out on the path of the permanent and stable development of our country," said President of the SFRY Presidency Raif Dizdarevic. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Upcoming SFRY Assembly

No Need for 'Extraordinary' Session

LD0710193388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—There is no initiative nor need to hold an extraordinary session of the SFRY Assembly, Stjepan Novakovic and Abaz Kazazi, president of the Federal Chamber and president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, respectively, stressed to TANJUG today. In explaining this, they emphasized that the work of both chambers has been accelerated, with a full calendar of convened sessions at which, as at the ones recently held, the delegates will make decision on the most delicate current problems.

The delegates' determination to proceed with this is seen, as the officials stated, in the fact that after only 2 months, a debate on economic trends is again on the agenda. This is a result of the fact that the economic policy measures taken have not yielded the anticipated results, and of the numerous demands of workers, which have been heard not only on the occasion of the recent visit of workers from Rakovica to the SFRY Assembly, but at many gatherings and strikes, the presidents of the chambers explained. [passage omitted]

Chambers To Meet 'Soon'

LD0710205688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1905 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 7 (TANJUG)—The presidents of the two assemblies [as received] of Yugoslavia chambers have stated to TANJUG that "there is no initiative or need to hold a special session of the Assembly".

The public has thus been offered an interpretation that the assessment put forth yesterday by the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, that "conditions exist for raising the question of confidence in the government", was not a formal proposal to irrevocably raise the question without delay.

The presidents, however, emphasized that the "Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces will hold sessions soon". Namely, the Federal Assembly assessed that "the undertaken economic policy measures have not yielded expected results and the dissatisfaction of the workers, expressed at the numerous meetings and strikes, is more and more evident."

Between the two most recent sessions, thousands of workers twice came to the parliament and demanded that social conditions be improved without delay and that the question of who is responsible for the increasingly aggravated crisis be raised. President of the Serbian League of Communists Slobodan Milosevic pledged their demands would be resolved.

The presidents of the two chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia announced that measures for disburdening the economy would immediately be taken, and that the regulation on wage restrictions would be changed. Premier Mikulic's government, which in May received confidence votes from the Republic of Serbia, three other republics and both provinces, insisted precisely on these measures in its "May package" aimed at combating inflation.

Early 'Extraordinary' LCY Congress Possible

LD0910142288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1302 GMT 9 Oct 88

[By Milenko Babic]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (TANJUG)—Will Yugoslav Communists soon hold an extraordinary party congress, the first since they came to power in 1945?

Although the answer to that question is (still) not affirmative, there are at least two indications that it may be so.

Demands for the earliest possible holding of the congress, be it "regular" or "extraordinary," are being increasingly voiced at protest rallies, demonstrations and strikes, particularly by the workers and the youth. On the other hand, a series of elements which are in accordance with these demands are contained in the platform for the forthcoming 17th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) published on Friday afternoon.

The Presidency of the LCY Central Committee has been given a deadline to prepare a draft programme for the preparation of the 14th party congress by the end of November, while the Central Committee will set the date for the congress at the end of December.

The congress is scheduled for the summer of 1990. Should it be held earlier, i.e. next year, it would be regarded as an "extraordinary" congress because it would set a precedent in the history of the LCY.

In view of the economic crisis and the socio-political tension, as well as the danger of losing confidence in the LCY, it is obvious that the possibility of the congress taking place earlier than scheduled cannot be completely ruled out.

The key statement in the platform reads as follows: After the LCY conference (in June last year), and especially after the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee (in last July this year), the economic and political situation is rapidly deteriorating and dissatisfaction is growing.... Why is this so?

The platform also says: ...it is necessary...to create conditions for implementing the economic reform from the onset of 1989...the League of Communists will urge a

market-oriented economy...the Communists must resolutely fight dogmatic attitudes and opposition to reforms...and resolutely urge the adjustment of stands on the outstanding questions concerning the economic system.

Less than three months before the end of this year, conditions for the necessary reform have not been created yet. What is even worse, dogmatic stands on the market still exist, blocking or at least slowing down the reform.

Identical or very similar assessments are made on other key issues troubling Yugoslavia: The political reform, social tension (triggered by the (?fall) in the living standard), constitutional reforms (in the Republic of Serbia in particular) and the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo.

Delays are evident everywhere and many solutions are being opposed. Despite all this, the League of Communists—the party which with Tito at helm led the struggle for the freedom of Yugoslavia—still enjoys broad and strong support of the people, which is precisely being confirmed at demonstrations and strikes.

Demonstrators and strikers do not allow anyone to direct their dissatisfaction and revolt against the constitutional order and the party, although such attempts have been made. On the contrary, they energetically demand respect for self-management and the implementation of the LCY policy.

What then are the sources of resistance to the necessary resolving of vital problems? The platform sets out that resistance primarily comes from party leaderships because of disunity among them. There is nothing absurd about this statement: As long as the party is "infiltrated" as a comptroller in the state and the economy, its bureaucracy is necessarily the most responsible, and, consequently, the first target of criticism.

The platform therefore logically urges "the necessary cadre changes" in all leaderships, including the top echelons of the party. New, modern and qualified officials "who will enjoy the confidence of the LCY membership and organizations" are being sought. Already at its 17th session on October 17, the LCY Central Committee will "carry out the necessary changes in its Presidency."

Should all this prove insufficient, and particularly if the conditions for the true onset of the reform are not created, a decision to hold the 14th party congress earlier than scheduled could easily be made at the end of this year.

LCY Plenum Draft Platform Noted
LD0710214788 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2049 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 7 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee will carry out changes in the make up of the collective party leadership, the LCY Presidency, at a plenum set for October 17, as the draft platform for the upcoming session, published today, states.

In keeping with the adopted line of three reforms—economic, political and party—the LCY Central Committee will, as the draft document states, carry out broader personnel changes in its own ranks.

The LCY Central Committee will call on the republican and provincial party leaderships and organs and the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to take to task individuals who bear the greatest responsibility for the difficult situation in the country, the disunity in the party and the latest aggravation of the situation in the Province of Kosovo, where the non-Albanian population has been exposed to the terror of Albanian separatists and chauvinists since 1981.

The LCY Central Committee will urge that the work of the ideological, political and organisational transformation of the League of Communists be stepped up.

It will pledge to set the date of the 14th LCY Congress by the end of the year and initiate congress preparations.

The LCY Central Committee will recommend that a proposal for a reform of the League of Communists be prepared by a special Central Committee commission by the end of January 1989.

Proceeding from the assessment that the economic and political situation in the country has abruptly deteriorated since the May LCY Conference, the LCY Central Committee will urge communists to create the necessary conditions for the economic and political reforms to be inaugurated at the beginning of next year.

The reforms will primarily be aimed at lowering the high inflation, reviving the production, increasing exports and improving the national economy's material position. The LCY Central Committee will to that end urge an immediate critical evaluation of the effects of the federal government's interventionist measures of June this year. It will insist on the establishment of the responsibility of individual officials and competent executive organs for the shortfalls in the new economic policy, shortfalls have led to a further rise of inflation and prices, as the draft platform for the 17th LCY Central Committee session states.

The LCY Central Committee will call on communists to work on savings and rationalization programmes in their work collectives and to ensure the implementation of the decisions on the easing of the financial burden imposed on the economy and on cuts in social and joint spending and in the administration apparatus.

The above, coupled with the changes in the credit-monetary policy, is to contribute to the financial consolidation of the Yugoslav economy, which is pressed by a foreign debt of around 20 billion dollars and an internal debt twice as high.

The LCY Central Committee will uphold the demands raised in the federal legislature for changes in the law on wage ceilings and will urge other measures aimed at checking the further real drop in wages and at ensuring better incentives for the employed.

With a view to protecting the standards of living of the most heavily affected groups of the population, the communists, especially those in the trade unions, will be obliged to initiate new social security programmes and ensure their implementation.

The LCY Central Committee sets out in the draft platform for its upcoming 17th session that the constitutional-legal prerequisites for the implementation of the economic and political reform must be ensured and, in that context, amendments to the federal constitution adopted by the end of November, as planned. It underscores that communists must invest a special effort to have views adjusted on the draft constitutional changes which remain open.

The LCY Central Committee draft platform upholds the changes in the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia proposed by the Assembly of that largest Yugoslav republic. The proposed changes, as it assesses, will enable the republic of Serbia to discharge its powers, as a state and a self-management community, on all of its territory without placing in question the autonomous status of its two provinces—Vojvodina and Kosovo.

The LCY Central Committee will oblige communists to work for a timely adoption of constitutional changes in Serbia, which it assesses as very important for the easing of political tensions in the country.

The LCY Central Committee draft platform states that the Provincial Committee and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Kosovo bear the greatest responsibility for the deterioration of the situation in that province, from which Serbs and Montenegrins have been emigrating under pressure from Albanian separatists. It obliges the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee and Presidency to establish their members' individual responsibility for the non-implementation of the LCY conclusions on Kosovo.

The draft platform, at the same time, draws attention to the fact that the activities of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee along the line of resolving the Kosovo drama have themselves failed to produce genuine results, due to differences in the republican and the provincial leaderships' assessments of the situation in the province and their methods of action, as it sets out. The LCY Central Committee draft document urges the League of Communists of Serbia organs to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the party policy in Kosovo, based on the possibilities provided by the LC of Serbia statute and based on the principle of democratic centralism.

The draft platform states that the LC of Serbia organs are obliged to capacitate the LC of Kosovo to act as an integral part of the LC of Serbia and to develop Kosovo as an integral part of the Republic of Serbia.

The LCY CC considers its Presidency responsible for failing so far to eliminate the differences in assessments, approach and methods of solving the Kosovo crisis. This is the reason why the LCY CC criticises the Presidency and requests that it in future take all necessary measures so that the party decisions on Kosovo be entirely and consistently implemented.

Communists must engage themselves so that, within the framework of the Constitution and law, freedom and equality, legal security and safety of all citizens are secured. Their most important task is to work on the stabilization of inter-nationality relations in Kosovo and contribute to better cooperation between the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The numerous meetings of solidarity with the deprived Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have expressed the basic determinations for socialism, self-management and unity of the country, but also a great dissatisfaction with the slow overcoming of the economic and political crises and the excessively long counter-revolution in Kosovo, the draft platform assesses. Communists should direct that mood of the masses towards faster and more efficient changes.

The communists are also requested to oppose gatherings and rallies which are organized by groups and individuals who have anti-Yugoslav and anti-socialist pretences and are trying to increasingly openly express themselves as an independent political factor.

Certain members of the LCY CC and its Presidency have been subject to sharp public criticism because they failed to carry out their tasks, gave non-critical assessments of the situation in Kosovo and because of their opportunism towards labor. All this contributes to the weakening trust in the party, an increase in the public expression of differences and inter-nationality mistrust, particularly in Kosovo.

The party Presidency supports all argued public criticisms. It will discuss them and inform the Central Committee of its proposals. This will, however, oblige all LCY members to firmly protect the personal integrity of those, who have been unjustly attacked, in the name of the unity of the party and its consolidation, the draft platform for the 17th LCY CC Plenum says.

Setinc on Reasons for Resigning From Presidium
LD0810211488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee Presidium today acknowledged the resignation of France Setinc from membership in this organization. Informing the Presidium that he would explain the motives of his resignation in more detail at the next session of the LCY Central Committee, Setinc first spoke about the events in Montenegro.

I personally support the Montenegrin LC and its leadership, he said. In my resignation I drew attention to the madness which is pushing us toward the abyss in front of our very eyes. There is a great danger that our constitutional system may be carried away with the tide. You must discuss my warnings, reject or accept them, and call me to account. I have warned of the dramatic situation, the destructive lava which has spread over a large part of the country. It concerns the future of the SFRY and in this respect the last hour is striking when we must sober up. [passage omitted]

I must say openly that I respect the freedom-loving traditions of Belgrade and I am not calling them into question, but at the moment I do not feel safe in Belgrade streets. My motives for the resignation were moral but I am now being insulted and cursed at every corner. No one is giving me a chance to defend myself; there is no one around to establish what is a truth and what is a lie.

I think that you should accept my resignation today as an act of warning and not as an act of surrender. At the 17th LCY Central Committee Presidium, if it does not proceed in a state of blockade, I will in my explanation of the resignation most strongly condemn street pressures as a method for inscribing Yugoslavia's future fate. But I will persevere in my decision to resign because I want it to remain a moral act and nothing else. I am aware of the fact that some people will continue to do everything they can to besmirch this act of mine but I will fight with all my might for the truth.

I do not believe in the politics which does nothing to put an end to the lava of lies in some of the newspapers, concluded Setinc.

Mikulic Explains Measures for Economic Reform
AU0810193488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] In an interview with Belgrade Television, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, spoke about the latest measures needed to speed up the economic reform which is lagging.

According to him, the FEC supports the workers' calls for a reduction in contributions from income. Here is what Mikulic said regarding FEC's plan to protect the standard of living of the most disadvantaged people.

[Begin Mikulic recording] Although the social position of every person mainly depends on his work, we in the FEC appreciate the fact that some much more efficient measures for social protection and for the protection of the standard of living must be undertaken for a certain category of citizens as soon as possible.

In the past 3 months, the FEC has provided some 120 billion dinars for subsidizing the 850-type flour, bread made from this flour, edible oil, and milk. We agreed with the republics and provinces that they would they provide consumer goods subsidies as of 1 October. However, after looking at the problem, we came to the conclusion that in the fourth quarter the federation should also provide these subsidies. We estimated that we will need some 130 billion new dinars for these purposes and that the republics and provinces should also provide some funds for these subsidies.

We have already proposed that the SFRY Assembly pass a new law on this matter. In October we would give subsidies to the producers, while in November and December we [words indistinct] transfer this also into the consumption in such a way that the funds would be directed toward the standard of living of those for instance who are receiving social aid, who have subsidized pensions, receive child benefit, those who are temporarily unemployed, those on schoolships, and others with the lowest standard of living.

We will also propose that, according to appropriate criteria, these funds are transferred to the republics and provinces, and that this policy is carried out in them. At the same time we would correct the price of bread, flour, oil, and milk, overcome the problem of shortages, and protect the standard of living of those whose standard of living should be protected.

As early as next week we plan to forward all these proposals to the SFRY Assembly. In addition to this, we will also propose that the Assembly amend the Law on Restricting the Growth in Personal Incomes. High inflation requires certain subsidies for the part of the program that refers to personal incomes. [end recording]

Terms Workers Demands 'Justified'

LD0910013088 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2258 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 8 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic in an interview to Belgrade Television tonight stated that the workers demands, set forth at many rallies in the country, for disburdening the economy were justified.

Mikulic announced that the government would insist on reducing the economy's dues to the state, socio-political and various other social organizations. He said that the possibilities were now under consideration of cutting down the outlays from the federal budget and from the federations extra-budgetary balance.

The premier said the federal organs would be reorganized and the expenditures for the financing of administration would thus be reduced too.

Mikulic stressed that the only way to overcome the economic crisis in the country was the integral enforcement of the economic reform on the basis of the program adopted last May.

The premier added that the enterprises financial difficulties cannot be resolved without restructuring the production and changing the business and development policies. He cautioned that "it is to be regretted that this is something about which less and less is spoken, while demands are being aimed at other, external factors, which may bring the economic reform at stake.

The Yugoslav Government, with its "May program of measures," decided itself in favour of market-based economy, and the liberalized prices, imports, and foreign exchange market.

Mikulic voiced confidence that the consistent implementation of the governments economic policy would entirely eradicate the causes of as high an inflation as about 200 per cent at present.

The government, he announced, next week will submit to parliament a series of proposals to cut down the pressure of spending upon inflation. What will also be amended are: the system of calculation of retail price growth, differences in foreign exchange rates, revaluation of stocks, and discount rates of the Yugoslav National Bank.

Mikulic explained that the price hike, continuing after the "May measures," was due to a high degree of price liberalization, monopoly behaviour of certain enterprises, belated imports of consumer goods following intervention measures, accumulation of losses in enterprises and banks, and Yugoslavias high surplus balance in its trade with the clearing-account area.

The Yugoslav premier indicated that, as concerns the implementation of the "May program" of government measures, very good results were achieved in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, as the foreign exchange market was functioning well, the countrys foreign exchange reserves were increased, the dues to foreign countries were regularly repaid, the exports were growing at rate higher than originally envisaged, and the import trade was showing good effects.

He said that import duties would be cut down.

The economy has already been reacting favourably to the demands of the market, Mikulic observed. Stockpiles held by enterprises are slackening, there is a decreasing number of loss-making firms, the general and common consumption expenditures are reduced, and the coefficient of revolving the capital is increased.

Industrial production, however, was not increasing as planned, said Mikulic and added that last summers unprecedented drought had posed additional problems to the countrys economy.

The premier announced that the government would submit proposals of systemic laws that should help the integral implementation of the reform. These changes, starting from the respect of market laws, would strengthen the autonomy of economic subjects and their responsibility for the results achieved.

Mikulic announced the amendments to the law on restricting personal incomes. Enterprises which increase their output, productivity and export would be enabled to increase their pays.

Speaking about the social welfare measures, the Yugoslav premier said that the federation would earmark 130 billion dinars (3,483 dinars to the dollar) as compensation for the basic foodstuffs. At the same time the price increase would be halted for flour, bread, edible oil and milk, and ample funds would be ensured as social welfare benefits for the most jeopardized sections of the population.

28.5-Percent Electricity Price Rise 'Postponed'
*LD1010212288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The application of the decision to increase the price of electricity from 1 October of this year by 28.5 percent, which was established on the basis of common elements for the formation of the price of electricity, is being postponed as a result of the general increase in prices and the fall in the living standard. This was concluded at today's meeting of representatives of the electricity supply industry of the republics and provinces in JUGEL [Yugoslav electricity distribution organization], at which consideration was given to the current tasks of the electricity supply industry in the conditions of the deterioration of the socioeconomic and social situation in the country. This stance was adopted despite the fact that, by postponing the application of the decision to increase electricity prices, the economic position of electricity supply organizations will deteriorate and the construction of electricity generating facilities will be slowed, states the communique from the meeting. [passage omitted]

Reserve Officers Criticize Gen Gojko Nikolis
*LD0810162588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Karlovac, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Members of the Reserve Officers Federation of the Karlovac community of municipalities have sent a demand to the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian Reserve Officers Federation for Dr Gojko Nikolis to be stripped of the rank of general.

As a signatory of the memorandum, Gojko Nikolis made an unforgivable mistake in interpreting the national question in Yugoslavia in a manner which has damaged the reputation of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia, of which he is a member. This was stressed by members of the Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of the Karlovac community of municipalities.

'Thousands' Attend Titograd Protest Rally

Construction Workers Demonstrate
*LD0710161988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 1,000 workers of the Radoje Dakic building construction machinery industry of Titograd left their factories at about 1400 today for the Montenegrin Assembly carrying banners on which was written: "Kosovo is Ours" "Down With Armchair Politicians" "Our Children Are Hungry" "Long Live the Serbian Leadership," "The People Are Not What You Think," "Down With Kronic, Vlasi, Kucan, Vrhovec," "Down With the Impeached Leaders of Montenegro," and other things. At the head of the column they carried a large portrait of Tito, and most frequently heard was the anthem "Hej Sloveni."

When they arrived in front of the Montenegrin Assembly, where they were met by a large group of citizens who applauded and encouraged them, the workers began to chant "You have sold Kosovo, you have betrayed Serbianism, Sloba Slobodan, let's replace the thieves."

When the officials of the Assembly, the Executive Council and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee came out, they were met with loud catcalls and protests, with shouts of "Down With Armchair Politicians," "The Assembly Is Ours," "You Have Betrayed the People."

By 1500 the number of participants at the protest meeting had risen to several thousand.

Meeting Calls For LC Resignations
*LD0710164288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The participants at the protest meeting in Titograd, which by 1530 numbered about 10,000, have called for the irrevocable

resignation of the leadership of the LC's of Montenegro and of Titograd municipality because of insufficient support and calls for a more rapid solution to the Kosovo drama. Exceptions are made, it was stressed, in the cases of Marko Orlandic, Radovan Radonjic, and Nenad Bucin, who were given full support.

The demands were formulated on behalf of the workers of Radoje Dakic and the students of the Veljko Vlahovic University by Svetozar Vukcevic and Ismet Jusufovic. They called for the resignation of all the members of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium and the Titograd Municipal Committee. This included the Montenegrin representatives in the LCY Central Committee and in the SFRY Presidency, whom the people have singled out by name at meetings. They called for the editors and journalists of the newspaper POBJEDA and of Titograd television to be called to account for their unobjective and frequently tendentious reporting on meetings. Full support was given to the Serbian LC Central Committee with Slobodan Milosevic at its head, with chants of "Slobo, O Slobodan."

Leading Organs To Convene

LD0710174288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Following the firm refusal of the participants in the protest meeting in Titograd to disperse before solutions are found to their demands for the resignations of the top officials of Montenegro and the Titograd municipality, sessions of the relevant organs have been convened for as early as this evening, at which these demands will be debated.

The session of the Titograd Municipal Committee will begin shortly. Tonight, the Republican Presidency and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium will meet, and a plenum of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee has been called for tomorrow morning.

Drakic To Resign

LD0710174588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Borivoje Drakic, president of the Titograd LC Municipal Committee presidium, speaking at the protest meeting [in Titograd] has announced that he will tender his resignation at this evening's session of the committee.

His address to the participants was accompanied by protests to which Drakic said that even though he does not regard himself either as a thief or as a traitor to the working class, he will relinquish the post he has held up until now.

Drakic Explains Resignation

AU0710210088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Communal Committee of the LC of Titograd has been adjourned. The agenda contains a single point, the resignation by Borivoje Drakic, who (?had announced it) at the protest gathering in front of the Montenegrin Assembly. [passage indistinct]

Nothing has been resolved so far, because President Drakic was summoned to the Central Committee for consultations in connection with (?a review of) the situation, and the discussion will be resumed later.

We carry (?a part) of the speech by Borivoje Drakic in which he explained his resignation, announced at the meeting today:

[Begin Drakic recording] I wish to say that [words indistinct] I am submitting my resignation from the office of the president of the Communal Committee of the LC of Titograd. I request [words indistinct] that (?before) you accept this resignation, you wait for 1 hour so that we may see what can be done and how to realize some stances about some practical points—these stances should also pacify the situation. In this way, we can try to convince people in this square to return to their normal work so that we can then (?urgently) consider all the demands they have made.

I am submitting my resignation because I feel that I have not been able, (?as) president of the committee, to establish contact with the people. I have no place here as president of the committee, because I feel that I lack authority. [commotion in the hall]

I beg you, I am talking about myself. I am talking about Bora Drakic. I said at the gathering that I am not a thief and I am not a traitor. I do not want to say who said this and why. I will not go into this.

As for analyzing and assessing these events: We cannot make an analysis (?now). We can only cite the fact that such a thing happened, who the initiators were, and what the motives were. We can only (?say what) stands behind this when the meeting has ended, when we form a working group and make a detailed analysis together with the comrades of the Radoje Dakic plant.

I cannot understand why you do not want to consider this, when I, as president of the committee, learn that a gathering is being held only after the gathering has been convened and the workers have met; it is not a gathering but a meeting. Before that you talked for 1 and ½ hours [words indistinct].

We have our LC member in the work organization. We have committee members, members of the LCY Central Committee, in the work organization. Has not a single

one known what was going on and being prepared in the Radoje Dakic plant? We are all faced (?by a fait accompli) when we see the banners, the factory gates open, (?and contacts) with students. [passage indistinct]

This is enough reason for submitting my resignation as president of the committee. I feel responsible that such a thing has happened in Titograd. I feel responsible that I did try to prevent it. [end recording]

The session was adjourned and it will be resumed this evening at 2200.

Titograd's 'Turn' Next

*AU0710195088 Ljubljana Domestic Service
in Slovene 1800 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] In our main afternoon cast, we stressed among other things that we have been shaken by the events in Novi Sad. We wondered whose turn it is next. Only a few hours later, there is no doubt about whose turn is next. The events of 2 days ago, with a similar scenario, a similar content, similar banners' slogans, are being repeated in Titograd. [passage omitted]

12,000 Attend Titograd Protest Rally

*LD0710223388 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1902 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, Oct 7 (TANJUG)—A protest rally of 12,000 people, now underway in Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, is demanding the resignation of the republic's party leadership, its representatives in the political top of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and LC leaders in Titograd.

The main motive of the demands sent to the leaders, is the "lack of support and striving on the part of the most responsible Montenegrin Communists in the settlement of the Kosovo drama."

Since 1981, the outbreak of the counter-revolution of pro-Albanian separatists, about 30,000 Serbs or Montenegrins have left their homes in Kosovo under pressure.

It was only after a spate of protest meetings throughout the republic of Serbia and its provinces that the party and republican leaderships of Montenegro took clearer-defined stands towards the problems of the moving out, basically supporting the assessments that the cause of extending the drama in Kosovo lied [as received] in the lack of resolved and timely actions.

Because of an opportunistic relationship towards the problem of Kosovo and narrow-mindedness in the pursuing of provincial policy, the party leadership of Vojvodina resigned yesterday and the LC leadership of Novi Sad resigned today. The resignations followed 35 hours of demonstrations in which over 100,000 Vojvodina people had demanded a complete purge in the political top.

Now, one day later, it is with virtually the same demands that the discontented people in the Montenegrin capital city are coming out. Their demands, however, refer to a number of politicians who "should remain in their posts," among them member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Marko Orlandic and former president of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Nenad Bucin.

The crowd in Titograd jeered at and refused to listen to Montenegro Premier Vuk Vukadinovic.

Radovan Radonjic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, said the demands of the workers, students and others were justified, adding that nobody could turn a deaf ear to any of these demands. The crowd cheered when Radonjic said that the "thieves" would be incapacitated. Radonjic told the dissatisfied protester to take into consideration that it would take time for the election of a true leadership. Such a leadership would know how to handle the numerous economic and political problems and its members would not have the same moral and political qualities as the ones whose resignation is now demanded.

Radonjic asked the demonstrators to wait for the outcome of the forthcoming 17th LCY Central Committee session.

Radonjic quoted Yugoslav party leader Stipe Suvar as saying that the 17th session will dismiss every LCY CC member who fails to win confidence by a two-thirds majority.

The rally in Titograd shouted slogans of solidarity with the Serbian people and strong support for Serbian party leader Slobodan Milosevic.

'Chronicle of the Day' on Rally

*LD0710220988 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] We continue the "Chronicle of the Day" feature with information about the major protest rally in Titograd, where this evening more than 20,000 people have gathered. At the persistent insistence of the members of the rally, who refused to accept the request of prominent officials of the republic and its capital to disperse peacefully, meetings have been convened this evening of the Republic's Presidency and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, and of the Titograd Municipal LC Committee, at which decisions will be taken on the demands of the rally.

The participants in the protest rally in Titograd, who since this morning have been seeking the urgent adoption of measures to improve the material position of the working class and the resignation of top republican and party officials of Montenegro and its capital, were addressed by Marko Orlandic and Menad Bucin, who were greeted by applause.

In front of the building of the Republican Assembly this evening almost 15,000 workers of Titograd collectives, students, and citizens of Titograd are gathered, along with many inhabitants of Cetinje and Niksic. So far the rally has proceeded without incident. The citizens themselves are maintaining order and are saying that they will not disperse until the highest party and state leadership of Montenegro and Titograd respond to their demands.

Orlandic Presents Workers' Demands

AU0710224888 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 7 Oct

[Text] The protest meeting of workers of Titograd collectives in front of the Montenegrin Assembly has been joined by workers from Niksic and Cetinje, and about 30 minutes ago the demands of those in front of the republican Assembly were read by Marko Orlandic.

[Begin Orlandic recording] Allow me to read out the demands that the working people, students, and all other participants at this meeting have made to the sociopolitical structures of the SR of Montenegro. We demand:

One, that a session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium be urgently called, [cheers] as well as a session of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro and not as they have called for, a session of the Communal Committee. [cheers]

Two, that the resignation of all those who have been named by this people and society be submitted. [cheers]

Three, that the economic and sociopolitical problems in the SFRY be resolved more quickly.

Four, that the leadership of the electricity generation industry of the SR of Montenegro be called to account at an extraordinary session [cheers] and their resignation (? be demanded), especially the resignation of the chairman of the managing board.

Five, that all officials who have handed in their resignation are not permitted beyond the borders of the SFRY [loud cheers] until [loud chanting of "Marko"] until [more chanting]. I am asking you to listen to me, until their responsibility and the source of the property which they have illegally acquired have been re-examined. [loud cheers]

Six, that the number of all immigrants in Yugoslavia be established and that their material position [cheers] and conditions under which they were admitted to our country be examined. [chanting: "Immigrants Out"]

If you please: Seven, we demand an urgent 20-percent reduction in the burden imposed on the economy, and especially a reduction of the number of self-managing interest communities and of administration in work organizations and sociopolitical aktivs. [cheers]

Eight, that personal incomes be increased depending on the present situation in all the work organizations, at least by 50 percent where it is possible. [cheers]

Nine, that food should be improved in students' cafeterias, that their accommodation be improved to a level which befits a student, that the inscription fees and the fees for registering for another study year and the dormitory charges be reduced [cheers], that [word indistinct] and the youth movement be allowed to work openly and that information in our republic and all over the country be correct; that student loans be increased out of the fund that we allocate for unemployment [cheers], and that students should be granted Tito Fund scholarships when they have earned such an entitlement through their work and merits.

Ten, we demand exact information about the funds invested by the workers class for the unemployed: (a) who controls these funds, (b) what is the balance in this bank account at the moment, (c) for whom are these funds destined, and (d) how many people have been provided jobs since these funds have been collected [words indistinct].

Eleven, we demand that leadership of the public information media, Titograd radio and television and the official (?daily) POBJEDA be called to account.

Twelve, we demand that the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro and of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro should be public [passage indistinct].

[Words indistinct] representatives of the highest organs and institutions of the SR of Montenegro assessed that our demands are constructive, that they will take them most seriously and responsibly, and that they will immediately consider them. [end recording]

Expressing loud disapproval, the gathered crowd heard an announcement that the session of the Presidency of the Republic and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro will be held tomorrow at 1300. They shouted: We will wait here, and There will be no sleep, and expressed their dissatisfaction.

Rally Demands Resignations, Pay

AU0710220088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Dear listeners: We are again switching over to our reporters in front of the Montenegrin Assembly building:

[Roar of the crowd heard] LCY Central Committee member Marko Orlandic has appeared on the rostrum. He repeated the demands of the rally. He said that all 12 demands that were read at the rally have been considered by the Presidium. (?The demands) concern resignations, increases in (?personal) incomes, improvement in the

standard of living of students, the fate of the employment fund, the responsibility of the leadership, and the responsibility of public information media or rather the leadership of the public information media, radio and television, and POBJEDA. There are demands for sessions of the Presidency (of Montenegro) and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro to be made public.

Marko Orlandic said that all these demands have been considered, and he asked the rally to be patient. He said that the sessions of the Presidency and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro will be held tomorrow, at which the demands will be seriously considered and, if possible, met.

The sessions concerning all the points demanded by the rally will be open to the public.

As Marko Orlandic is speaking, a large number of working people and citizens are arriving from Niksic, and they are being greeted with stormy applause.

Speaker Criticizes Leaders

*AU0710234388 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2303 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] The number of workers, students, and citizens in front of the Montenegrin Assembly building continues to increase. Slogans and shouts that have been heard here include "Where are you now, Vidoje [Zarkovic]?", "Sloboda, just say the word," and "We want Markos [Orlandic]!"

The crowd has just been addressed by (Svetislav Ivanovic). He said that the Montenegrin leaders had left us here to wait for their resignation. He mentioned helicopters which were used for private purposes. My people, (Ivanovic) told the crowd, not only the Montenegrin leadership is guilty. Why do we not also name Stane Dolanc? Why do we not name Comrade Mamula, who is now retired and who left behind 400 attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army? Does Joze Smole not deserve to be named? They, and not the people, have erected barriers in Yugoslavia. The problem is not in the people. They have sullied the most sacred achievement of our revolution, brotherhood and unity. They have betrayed the people. The people are ready to choose their own leadership. Mere resignations are not enough. We are asking that criminal responsibility be established for all those who will tender their resignations.

Radovic Titograd Radio Statement

*AU0810002088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2320 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Statement by Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, to Radio and Television Titograd—recorded]

[Text] I am addressing you, Communists, the workers class, working people, citizens, veterans, young people, students, and all progressive forces in the republic, on

behalf of the political leadership of Montenegro. At the rally today in Titograd, the workers and young people stressed their demand that the burning economic and social problems in Yugoslavia and Montenegro be solved more quickly. We totally accept and understand the bitterness of and the revolt by the people because of the situation in the country today, when the SFRY is going through the most difficult stage in its postwar development.

We are all united in the demands and struggle for the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities, for the realization of deep-rooted social reform, for the decisive breaking up of the counterrevolution in Kosovo, and for the provision of a free life for Serbs and Montenegrins in the province. We support, and our stand is well-known, the constitutional changes which would provide the characteristics of a state for the SR of Serbia in the whole of its territory. We accept the necessity of cadre renovation in Yugoslavia and Montenegro, in all communities, from the work organizations, communes, and republics up to the federation, in a democratic and legal way. One should also assess with proper evidence the work of every individual and every organ.

We do not accept those messages which are against socialism, which touch the socialist, self-managing, federal nature of Yugoslavia, which deny that Montenegro is a self-managing, socialist republic in Yugoslavia, and which strike at the foundations of brotherhood and unity, the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], and everything that was created while Comrade Tito was at the helm.

The LCY firmly supports stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and decisively carrying out the three reforms—of the economic system, the political system, and the LC—this guarantees a quicker way out of the crisis. The LCY Central Committee's 17th session is being planned along this line, and this session will initiate a cadre renovation in the LC.

All offices and organizations, as well as all socialist forces in Montenegro will continue to consistently and resolutely offer a full contribution to the implementation of the measures that lead us to a better life, quicker development, and more democratic relations.

Active and responsible cooperation by the workers class and the people in these efforts is of decisive importance. In the present critical situation, the leadership, the Communists, the workers class, the youth, and all the progressive forces of Montenegro and Yugoslavia bear tremendous responsibility for preserving the law, and for maintaining peace and order in the republic and the country. In their long history, the Montenegrins always knew how to preserve their dignity in difficult times.

Therefore I appeal to the communists, the workers class, the working people and citizens of Montenegro to trust the legal bodies of the system and the socialist forces in the republic to persist in their struggle for solving the present complex problems and strengthening SFRY unity.

Aware of the gravity of the situation and all the obligations in overcoming them, the Montenegrin leadership will act swiftly, resolutely, and responsibly. At a session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro convening 14 October, and at the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, concrete measures of responsibility will be taken against all who have erred, and precise and clear tasks will be set for every communist.

A session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro and of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro will be held tomorrow, and it will be open to the public.

First Incident at Rally Reported

AU0810001388 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2357 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Dear listeners, we are again switching over to our reporter in front of the Montenegro Assembly building:

There are no speakers in front of the Montenegro Assembly at the moment. Food has been delivered from the 13 July Agricultural Combine, and the people may help themselves to sandwiches, yogurt, or fruit juices. In addition, a tanker with water is also available, and an ambulance stands nearby.

People are getting more and more impatient. Just as we are reporting, the first incident has occurred. Somebody from the crowd threw a bottle against the entrance door to the Assembly. The organizational committee appealed for dignified conduct, but they were booed. [roar of the crowd heard in the background]

Citizens Barred From Assembly Entry

AU0810010188 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0044 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpt] The participants in the meeting here in front of the Montenegrin Assembly building refuse to go home. They are persistent in their demands, they are seeking the replacement of the leadership, singing revolutionary songs, and becoming increasingly impatient.

As I speak, members of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs are setting up a cordon six rows deep, barring the citizens from the entrance to the Assembly building.[passage omitted]

Rally Atmosphere 'Really Hot'

AU0810011088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0050 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Again we carry a report from our reporters on the meeting in the square in front of the Montenegro Assembly building:

The atmosphere in front of the Montenegro Assembly is hot. (Miodrag Vujovic), a worker at Radoje Dakic Enterprise, has just stepped to the microphone and informed the crowd that he had left them intentionally in order to see what was being reported on television. He announced that Borivoje Drakic had stated on television that this meeting was organized by individuals and that he will make sure that these individuals are called to account, despite his resignation.

The atmosphere in front of the assembly is really hot.

Workers Want Demands Met

AU0810015088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0108 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Radio Titograd again reports from the front of the Montenegrin Assembly. A report by our reporter is ready to be broadcast:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Branko Ivanic, a worker at the Obod Electronics Industry of Cetinje, addressed the crowd on several occasions during the meeting tonight, once in the name of the organizational committee. We will be interviewing him now.

Comrade Ivanic, what, in your opinion, is the situation at the moment?

[Ivanic] The situation is such that tension is rising among the people. Workers demand an urgent session, and do not want it postponed until 1300. The Presidium and the Central Committee have been informed of all the demands, which were handed to them in writing.

[Reporter] What now? Can one see any end to this meeting?

[Ivanic] In the opinion of the organizational committee, the session must be held as soon as possible so as to avoid undesirable consequences. The meeting will end when our demands are met.

[Reporter] Comrade Ivanic, please explain: What is this organizational committee?

[Ivanic] Workers themselves began to elect their representatives when we appeared on the rostrum and made our speeches, so that a group of some 15 people has been set up. Workers called for those elected to write a demand in the name of workers and conduct the events.

Workers of all of the collectives in Titograd are on this committee, and all the workers of this republic are represented on it: Radoje Dakic, Obod, the steelworks, 19 December, (?and others).

Rally Continues 8 Oct

*AU0810083588 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Here is the latest on the the situation in Titograd.

At about 0600 today, a strong militia force, strengthened by members of a special unit, dispersed several thousand of the most persistent participants in the protest rally in Titograd, who had spent all of last night in front of the Montenegro Assembly building and had called for the resignation of the top republican and communal officials.

The militia intervened after the crowd rejected an appeal by Bozina Ivanovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, to disperse and return to their workplaces.

Several people were injured and dozens of citizens detained. The security forces forced the demonstrators toward the city's outskirts.

Workers from several work organizations set off this morning to join the protest meeting, but were sent back to their work places.

Bozina Ivanovic, president of the Montenegro Presidency, said that a public session of the Montenegro Presidency and of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium will be held at 1300.

An extraordinary session of the Montenegro Central Committee was also announced. The session will discuss the situation created by the protest meeting. It is expected that the plenum will make decisions on the demands voiced at the protest meeting.

Police Disperse Demonstrators

*LD0810083088 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0815 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, Oct 8 (TANJUG)—Strong police forces, aided by members of a special detachment, dispersed at 6:00 A.M. today several thousand most persistent participants of the protest meeting in Titograd.

The demonstrators had spent the whole night in front of the Montenegro parliament expecting the fulfillment of their demands for the resignations of top republican and municipal officials.

Police intervention followed an unsuccessful appeal by President of the Presidency of Montenegro Bozina Ivanovic to the participants of the meeting to disperse.

Police used batons against demonstrators in the park across the road from the assembly building, injuring several people while a number were taken into custody.

A public session of the republican presidency and the presidency of the League of Communists of Montenegro will be held at 1:00 P.M. today. Ivanovic said that the demonstrators' demands within the authority of the republican organs will be met. At the same time, the republican leadership will launch an initiative in the organs of the federation and insist on the acceptance of the other demands.

Earlier, the presidency of the League of Communists of Titograd had resigned following a several-hour debate.

Militia Intervenes

*AU0810081188 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0613 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] The protest meeting is still being held in Titograd. The participants in the meeting have not complied with appeals to disperse, which have been repeated several times.

During the night, the participants were addressed by Marko Orlandic, Radovan Radonjic, and Nenad Bucin, and the participants in the meeting have decided to stay until the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium has convened and its decisions have been announced.

During the night, after a discussion lasting several hours, the Titograd LC Communal Committee accepted the resignation of all Presidium members.

According to the latest report from Titograd, the square in front of the republican assembly building was cleared following intervention by the militia.

The demonstrators retreated to a nearby park. Some 40 of them were arrested.

Students Challenge Militia Actions

*LD0910014588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2316 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Many rallies have been held in Yugoslavia's Republics of Serbia and Montenegro in the past three months. At these rallies, economic and political demands have been heard, but at the Titograd rally a direct clash involving demonstrators and militia-men broke out for the first time. Several people were injured and 23 people were detained, interrogated and then allowed to go home, it was officially announced.

At the emergency session of Montenegro's leadership, Ljubisa Stankovic, president of the Socialist Youth Union of Montenegro, called on behalf of Titograd University students to establish as soon as possible how and why militia-men intervened and inform the public thereof.

Students wondered why force was used not only against those who disturbed public peace and order, and insisted on having calling to account officials who ordered that militiamen intervene, Stankovic said. As long as this has not been established and labor demands have not been met, students are going to protest by refusing to eat in the student mess hall.

It should be added that the Titograd students have made a common cause with protesting workers from a number of Montenegrin work collectives.

Their protests and demands were backed up today by students in Belgrade, Nis (Serbia), Kragujevac (Serbia) and Niksic (Montenegro). Telegrams have been sent to Yugoslavia's top state and party bodies and the secretariats of home affairs of Yugoslavia and the republic, as well as to some student organizations. They had the sharpest words to say about militiamen using physical force against demonstrators, and asked that all those responsible be most urgently named and found to blame.

Student Says No Militia Mistreatment

LD0910154788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—None of the 23 people brought to the militia station at the time of the protest meeting in Titograd was mistreated. Miso Djukic, a student, stated this today during a special meeting of the Rifat Burdzovic-Trso student-hostel residents. According to Djukic, the members of the security service behaved with exceptional fairness toward him and others who were taken into custody.

Electricity Price Reexamination

LD0910211488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The management board of Montenegro's electricity generating industry has hinted at the possibility of abandoning its intention to increase the price of electricity by an enormous amount.

At the end of last month Elektroprivreda [electricity generating industry] of Montenegro decided to increase the price of electricity by 29.3 percent. This caused great indignation among the people because it means that a monthly electricity bill would amount to more than half of the average personal income for the republic.

Strong demands were voiced at the protest meeting in Titograd for the decision on the price increase to be reexamined to see how justified it was. The meeting also called for the resignation of the Elektroprivreda management board. The demands made at the protest meeting prompted the Elektroprivreda management board to hold an emergency session today. [passage omitted]

State of Emergency Declared

AU0810214488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Montenegro announced that 23 persons were brought to the Titograd Secretariat for Internal Affairs without any use of force, because of hostile public statements.

The Budva Secretariat for Internal Affairs points out that there has been no ban on movement from the Montenegro coast toward Titograd. Controls were intensified, but movement was permitted, although a state of emergency has been declared in Titograd and all over Montenegro, the Budva Internal Secretariat reported.

Presidency Denies Emergency

LD1010135588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1322 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Titograd, October 10 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro today denied press reports that emergency measures were introduced in Titograd, the Montenegrin capital, after a citizens' protest rally on Friday and Saturday.

A republican Presidency communique today said that urgent and not emergency measures have been introduced in order to prevent the deterioration of the situation in Titograd.

The communique said the citizens' demands calling for a change in the serious economic and social situation made at the protest rally in Titograd on Friday and Saturday, were justified. It emphasizes, however, that a group of citizens among the rally participants acted in a destructive manner, made hostile demands that allegedly threatened to paralyze the work of legal institutions of the political system, and jeopardized security and property.

The communal committee of the League of Communists of Titograd today assessed that the political and security situation in the republic continued to deteriorate after Saturday's joint session of the Montenegrin republican and party presidencies and called on all communists and progressive people to take full responsibility and help overcome the situation as soon as possible.

The Communists of the Titograd railways demanded that a session of the Central Committee of the Montenegrin republican League of Communists be convened immediately to assess the work of its presidency and demanded that the republican assembly give an evaluation of the work of the various organs it elects and their individual members.

They believe that a certain number of leadership members have no place in those bodies, especially those who have long held ranking positions and could have contributed much more to avoiding the present serious economic and political situation. [passage omitted]

Strike Continues 10 Oct

*LD1010220388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Workers at the Radoje Dakic construction machinery plant in Titograd have not yet begun work. They gathered at the factory to express discontent with the fact that the demands voiced by workers and students at the protest rally in Titograd have not been met.

The workers were addressed by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, and Predrag Kojasevic, member of the Titograd LC Municipal Committee, who asked them to go to work. The workers rejected their appeal and set off toward the plant's main building. They were met there by Drago Sofranac, chairman of the management board, who told them that if they did not want to disperse, they should at least organize themselves and put forward their demands in a dignified way. The workers accepted this but demanded the presence of representatives of the republic's highest organs. The workers also demanded the presence of Borivoje Drakic, former president of the Titograd LC Municipal Committee, to apologize to him publicly for the insults heard at the protest rally which, they believe, he did not deserve.

Leaders Deny Responsibility

*LD1110003788 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2345 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The state and party leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today strongly rejected claims that it was responsible for the unrest in the Republic of Montenegro and that the Montenegrin statehood and people were being denied in Serbia.

In Titograd, the capital of Montenegro, the police yesterday used force to disperse several thousand demonstrators demanding economic and social reforms and the resignation of the republican leadership. They also prevented by force groups of workers and students from other towns in Montenegro from joining the demonstrators in Titograd.

The state and party leadership of Montenegro assessed the economic and social demands of workers as justified, but rejected those for its resignation. Under the pressure of workers' and students' strikes, however, the question of confidence in the leadership will be raised in the Montenegrin Assembly and the party Central Committee.

Meanwhile, Serbia's leadership and party leader Slobodan Milosevic have been accused, directly and indirectly, of being behind the protests in Montenegro. The strongest accusations came from the Republic of Slovenia, which sent a letter to the Montenegrin party Central Committee yesterday indirectly accusing the Serbian leadership of hegemonistic pretensions to Montenegro and greater Serbia nationalism, and thus inspiring the unrest which leads to "insanity."

At today's joint session, the Serbian state and party presidencies assessed Serbia's alleged pretensions towards Montenegro and the Montenegrin people as fabricated by those who "see danger in cooperation of citizens in Serbia and Montenegro in dealing with the most serious problems of the Yugoslav community."

A statement from the session says the accusations from Slovenia were received with disappointment and indignation because the stands on Serbia close to the "anti-socialist opposition" and maintained by Joze Smole, Franc Setinc and some other Slovenian politicians, have become stands of legitimate Slovenian organs.

The Serbian state and party presidencies condemned the militant and reactionary slogans voiced at protest rallies in Montenegro. The statement also says that "unacceptable slogans and nationalistic manifestations at different rallies cannot be an alibi for our own incompetence and opportunism in tackling current problems."

The Serbian leadership's statement adds that those responsible for the police intervention on Saturday in Subotica, in Serbia's Province of Vojvodina, where special units also dispersed the demonstrators demanding the resignation of the local leadership, will be called to account.

Presidency's 'Urgent Measures'

*AU1010115788 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] The protest meeting in Titograd basically followed the line of justified demands that the extremely difficult economic and social position of the workers class must be changed. As the rally went on, a group of citizens that had been acting destructively from the beginning of the meeting voiced hostile demands more and more openly and fiercely, which threatened to paralyze and suspend the legal institutions of the political system, the personal safety of citizens, and the security of material goods.

It has therefore been decided to introduce urgent measures [hitne mere] in the capital of the republic, the Presidency of Montenegro has announced.

Blazo Orlandic, member of the Presidency of Montenegro, stressed that the respective organs had acted in accordance with the decision of the Presidency, that the

adopted measures are limited in scope, and that they are directed exclusively against those who abuse the justified dissatisfaction of workers and citizens.

It is expected that at their joint session today, members of the Presidency of Montenegro and of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro will assess the manner of implementation of these measures.

Youth in Titograd Show Support for Protest Rally

Mess Hall Boycott Protests Force

LD0910131388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2316 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—About 900 residents of the Rifat Burdzevic Trso student hostel in Titograd refused to eat food in their mess hall again today. They are protesting what they consider the unjustified use of force by security organs against some of the participants in the Titograd protest meeting, which included a large number of students.

The intervention by the police in the meeting was condemned by members of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Montenegrin League of Socialist Youth, who demanded from authorized organs the whole truth and the establishment of specific responsibility for possible violations of duty by the security service.

A student meeting which began at 1200 will decide how long the students will refuse to eat their food.

Youth Hold Emergency Session 9 Oct

LD0910101488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Montenegrin League of Socialist Youth has asked at an emergency session that the executive and executive sociopolitical organs [as received] in the republic consider the question of their confidence in the bodies that elected them or to hand in a collective resignation.

Calling for the consistent observation of this conclusion, Montenegro's young people are asking that the elections be direct and secret so that those individuals will be elected who have the full support of the people, regardless of whether they were previously members of these bodies.

More on Youth Emergency Session

LD0910170588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1616 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, October 9 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the youth organization of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro today raised the question of confidence in the republic's top officials.

At an emergency session today, the youth of Montenegro also raised the question of confidence in Montenegrin party officials delegated to federal bodies.

The youth demanded individual responsibility for the serious economic and political situation in the republic. They called for direct and secret elections with a larger choice of candidates which would enable those who enjoy popular support to be elected to the highest posts in the republic.

The leadership of the Montenegrin youth organization condemned yesterday's police intervention against demonstrators in Titograd and demanded that those who ordered the use of force be held responsible. They claim force should have been used only against those who violated public law and order.

Around 30,000 demonstrators rallied on Friday and Saturday in Titograd to protest the general economic and political situation in the country. They also protested against the delay in solving the drama of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins who have for years been terrorized by Albanian separatists and chauvinists. Among the demonstrators were several thousand students who supported the workers' demands for higher wages and a better position in society.

Several thousands of the most persistent demonstrators spent the night in front of the republican parliament demanding the resignations of Montenegro's top officials. They were dispersed early on Saturday morning by police and special forces.

The Montenegrin youth leadership today expressed its dissatisfaction with yesterday's emergency session of the republican and party leadership which had supported in principle the workers' justified demands, but refused to step down.

Citizens and executive-political organs in many towns throughout Montenegro today expressed support to the stands of the Montenegrin youth. The students' and workers' demands were supported by the students of Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac and Niksic who also condemned the unjustified police intervention.

The party leadership of the Republic of Slovenia rallied behind the decision of the Montenegro leadership including the decision to oppose "attempts to manipulate popular dissatisfaction for attacks against legal institutions of the republic."

Montenegro Leadership Holds Joint Session 8 Oct

LD0810180588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The top state and party leadership of Montenegro assesses as justified the demands of the participants in the protest meeting in Titograd over finding solutions to the economic and

political crisis which is shaking the country. It resolutely rejects, however, the attempts by a number of the demonstrators to paralyze the system's institutions and achieve their intentions of illegally and unreasonably replacing certain officials or organs as a whole.

This is the stand of today's joint session of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro Presidency and the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, which considered the demands of the participants in the protest meeting that was held in Titograd yesterday and last night in front of the Montenegrin assembly.

The session is in progress.

Session Assesses Demands

*LD0810200588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1837 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, October 8 (TANJU)—At its emergency session today, the top republican and party leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro assessed as justified the demands of the participants of the protest rally held yesterday and this morning in Titograd, capital of Montenegro.

Around 30,000 demonstrators put forward their 12-point demand to the republican leadership calling for a change of republican and party officials of Montenegro, the urgent solving of economic problems, the suppression of the counterrevolution in Kosovo and political unity in the country.

The most important economic demands put forward by the demonstrators are: increasing workers' salaries by 50 per cent and unburdening the economy by 20 per cent. In addition to decreasing the staff in administrative and economic services, they call for an investigation to ascertain the origin of property owned by all officials, including those who have already handed in their resignations.

Today's debate at the Montenegrin republican and party leadership session pointed out the unacceptable attempts to solve problems in the country and the republic in a putschist manner.

Most of the speakers at the session also condemned the hostile slogans and shouts at last night's rally which bring into question the legal institutions of the system and express chauvinist intolerance and negate the authentic character of the Montenegrin nation.

The party leadership of Montenegro, sitting in emergency session last night, had assessed, according to an announcement made public today, that the demands of protesters for a quicker settlement of economic and political problems in the republic and country were justified as a whole.

The Presidency of the League of Communists of Montenegro also upheld the demands for cadre changes but indicated that the changes must be conducted legally, democratically and in a well-argued way.

The Montenegrin party leadership endeavours for social changes, supports constitutional changes in the republic of Serbia to ensure the republic its state sovereignty on its entire territory and the breaking of the counter-revolution in Kosovo in order to secure the Serbs and Montenegrins—as well as the other citizens of Yugoslavia—the freedom, equality, and rights.

Under the pressure of workers' demands, the government of Montenegro today offered its resignation.

At the government's session today, it was emphasized that the republic's cabinet had intermittently addressed the competent federal institution with its warnings that a partial application of the Yugoslav program of economic stabilization would bring the Montenegrin economy into a still more difficult position. It was assessed that the Montenegrin economy had been virtually devastated by the application of the government's liberalization of prices, imports and foreign exchange market.

The Montenegrin government members admitted that the population has material difficulties but stressed that, in the current crisis of the republic's economy, it was impossible to accept the demanded 50 per cent rise in workers' pay.

Djurickovic Notes Need for Change

*AU0910160488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Speech by Milovan Djurickovic, executive secretary of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, at the joint session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro in Titograd on 8 October—live]

[Text] The deep socioeconomic crisis, the rapid fall in the standard of living, the arrival of a certain number of people and citizens to the edge of the hunger line, the slow and unsatisfactory way of solving problems in Kosovo, the surge in all kinds of nationalism, and the disunity in the leadership at the federal level, in the last few days caused a dramatic situation in some parts of the country, including Montenegro. This situation culminated last night when the workers, students, and citizens held a rally in Titograd.

There is no doubt that the great responsibility for this situation lies with the federal, republican, and provincial leadership, including our Montenegrin leadership. Despite the fact that we have adopted principled ideological stands on all essential questions and invested efforts in resolving them, the situation is, objectively speaking, such that it requires the reexamination of the

responsibility of every worker, every organ, and every individual, particularly in regard to finding an urgent solution to, I would say, burning life issues.

Therefore, I have always had and have understanding for the justified demands of the working people and citizens that the situation be changed more rapidly, and that necessary ideopolitical differentiation in the LC and other social sectors, and that replacement and cadre renewal of the leadership take place at all levels. I am deeply convinced that this process, on the basis of the clearly established criteria, must be resolutely begun at the 17th LCY Central Committee Plenum as well as at the forthcoming sessions in all republics and provinces.

However, I must immediately point out that I am actively against this process being conducted outside the legal organs of our institutions and on the basis of pressures that in essence have a very different ideopolitical and political background. This was demonstrated to a great extent at the protest rally in Titograd last night. The rally, initially motivated by grave social problems and at which justified and acceptable demands, such as relieving the economy, reducing administration, increasing personal incomes, and so forth—there is no need to mention other demands because we know them—were voiced, escalated as time went on into a political demonstration with extremely unacceptable and hostile demands. At this session—as we did during the rally—we must take a clear stand toward these demands. We should accept those demands and criticisms that are justified—I have already mentioned some of them—and energetically condemn and reject those that are ideopolitically, morally, and humanly unacceptable.

I publicly express my disagreement with, and I do not accept the views some participants tried to impose onto us at the rally yesterday. I do not accept being referred to as a thief, idler, opponent of the workers class and people, opponent of socialism and Tito's vision of socialist fraternal Yugoslavia. I resolutely and most energetically reject these accusations and insinuations.

The slogans and chanting heard at the rally, as well as a large part of the rally, demonstrated that the aim of some people present there was not to demand essential changes of the present situation and a constructive and principled discussion on the responsibility of leading cadres for the indeed grave socioeconomic and political situation, but to dethrone and replace the entire leadership of Montenegro. Particularly unacceptable are slogans and chanting that proceeded from a nationalist position, especially those from the position of great Serbian nationalism that has recently been present in Montenegro to a great extent.

Extremely unacceptable and insulting is also the negation of the existence of the Montenegrin nation and the equal position of the SR of Montenegro in the SFRY.

This represents an attack on the very essence of our socialist revolution. We cannot and will not bargain over these issues with anybody, regardless of the cloak he wears. Thank you.

Djukic on Protest Rally

*AU0910151488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Speech by Bozidar Djukic, executive secretary of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Presidency of SR of Montenegro in Titograd—live]

[Text] As you know, in the course of yesterday, 7 October 1988, a mass protest meeting of workers, citizens, and students took place and went on until the early hours of this morning. The reason for the meeting was a written request by the Rakovica Trade Union to the Radoje Dakic Construction Enterprise that its workers should express solidarity with Rakovica workers.

In addition, on 7 October, there was a rumor among Radoje Dakic workers that they would not receive the expected increase in personal incomes. Because of that the workers of the Locksmiths Works Basic Organization of Associated Labor stopped work at 1030 and went into the yard of the work organization. They were joined by workers of other basic organizations of associated labor. The Trade Union Organization organized a meeting at 1300, at which management representatives addressed the workers in their attempt to clarify the problem and to discuss it.

At this initial stage of the meeting, the demands voiced were exclusively social in nature, so to say: an increase in personal earnings, economic trends, winter supplies, and the like.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the workers in the yard were joined by a group of students from Veljko Vlahovic University who carried banners. A small group called on the workers to march to the Montenegrin Assembly, and this was done.

At about 1430, almost 500 workers of this collective set off for town to gather in front of the Montenegrin Assembly building together with several dozen students of Titograd University. On the way to the Assembly building, Comrade Tito's picture was carried at the head of the column. A considerable number of citizens joined the column, and at about 1500, some 5,000 people were gathered in front of the Assembly.

They carried various banners. There is no need to talk about them. They are reported by information media. There in front of the Assembly, at the very beginning, only demands of social content were repeated. Yugoslav and Montenegrin and party flags were waved, and so forth.

In an attempt to come to an agreement and to have a conversation about the demands of the workers and the working people and citizens gathered, I think that the director general, and representatives of the Trade Unions and of the workers council [words indistinct] addressed those gathered. After them, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro and the president of the Communal Committee of the LC of Titograd addressed the crowd.

They attempted to speak about the problems and difficulties and what is being undertaken in Montenegrin organs and organizations. The crowd did not allow them to speak. It simply did not want to listen (?and this remained the rule. Theses were launched according to the rather well-known recipe which is repeated at some other meetings.

Comrade Radovan Radonjic, member of the LCY Central Committee, also spoke at the insistence of those present. His speech was cheered and applauded, but his call that they should disperse was not accepted, because this speech, in the assessment of those attending the meeting, also did not meet their demands or provide the planned answers.

Of course, after that, speaker followed speaker at the rostrum. They were from various work organizations. Control was much relaxed by the organizers, in the organizational sense, which means that anybody who reached the microphone made a speech.

From that original demand which was chiefly, and at the beginning exclusively, social in nature, the demands I think already began to grow into predominantly political demands at that time. These demands referred to resignations and ranged as far as citing names of individuals and organizations and organs, requesting that they be called to account.

The announcement that the LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of Montenegro decided that a joint session be held the next day, that is today, was received noisily and demands were made that the session be held at once, urgently, and that it should satisfy all the demands presented.

At about 1800, a number of secondary school students from [two place names indistinct], Titograd, and workers of other collectives from Titograd and Bijelo Polje began to join the crowd. Later, people arrived from Kosovo, and it was announced that people were coming from Serbia and Skopje as well as workers from Ivangrad. Mostly they just joined the crowd. Of course they were welcomed with cheers and so forth.

The tension, the demands, the escalation of demands into exclusively political demands grew more and more, and this continued through the night. As you know, a number of comrades from the leadership of the federation addressed the crowd at its request, in agreement

with the leadership of the republic. They tried, but since of course they could not promise that everything would be resolved in a hurry, since no institution exists (?for this purpose), their appeals to the crowd to disperse were not accepted.

Rather late at night, the organization committee formulated its demands in 13 points, and they were submitted to the leaderships in the republic. Consultations were held on that, and the participants in the demonstration were told that the leaderships express their conviction that the majority of the organizational committee demands were constructive, that they will be examined through the institutions of the system, within the limits of possibilities in Montenegro, as soon as possible, and it will be attempted to resolve a major part of these demands.

Considering that another number of questions referred to, or pertained to the powers of the federal organs and organizations, it was said at the meeting that the initiative will be taken and the request will be pursued that a number of demands made at the meeting be resolved at the federal level.

This of course was not accepted, and objectively this was already a stage when all the earlier motives of social nature had grown and escalated into a demonstration with political demands, and objectively this meant a continuation of this situation and of a paralysis of the system, because in addition to the considerable numbers of citizens and working people gathered, arrivals were announced from other communities outside Montenegro.

Objectively, all the attempts to inform the people as much as possible and to show understanding for all the complaints which originally caused working people and citizens to gather in front of the Montenegro Assembly building, were ignored by the people, who hardly wanted to hear and as a rule did not listen. Any mention of the possibility that everything should be resolved within the institutions of the system by the appropriate organs and organizations, including possible resignations, was met with categorical rejection.

Shortly after 0400, the meeting really escalated into something that, to put it bluntly, drove the majority, I think, of the very citizens gathered at the meeting away and caused them to leave (?the square). From that time onward, the number was rapidly reduced, so that at about 0800 in the morning or shortly before, after further warnings, additional warnings, and announcements to the effect that all this will be discussed in detail today and that at the session today will take a precise stand on their demands to the extent that this is objectively possible (?on such a number of) questions, the demonstrators dispersed.

As you know yourselves, the situation now is good on the whole. As far as is known, there has been no indication of any behavior to the contrary. I think that we will discuss at least some of the specific proposals, I think it is not necessary that (?I say any more).

Djordjic on 'Hostile' Protest Force

*AU0810204088 Belgrade Domestic Service in
Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Speech by Lazar Djordjic, republican secretary for internal affairs of Montenegro, at the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro and the Presidency of SR of Montenegro in Titograd—live]

[Text] I will not speak about the sequence of events connected with protest meeting in Titograd yesterday evening, since Comrade Bosko [Bosko Djukic] did so. I also will not talk about the positive side of the meeting, which is big. Much has been said about this here today. I will also not speak about the dignified conduct and behavior of the majority of working people and citizens at these meetings, but I will speak this evening about the negative side of the meeting, the side that leaves black spots at our protest rallies and meetings.

Of course, certain forces, groups, and individuals see their chance at these meetings. They want to use the meetings, which we neither prepare nor organize, for their own purposes, and they want to launch their own unacceptable theses and visions of the situation. I think that a group of citizens has been formed or has existed that is specialized for such meetings; that has attended all the meetings held in Montenegro—also I think a large number of meetings outside Montenegro,—that direct and provide facilities for writing banners; that knows exactly who should be applauded for what reason, and who should be booed for what reasons. These people usually position themselves in front of microphones and public address systems. If there is somebody they think should not establish contact with the masses, they prevent him doing so with boos and shouts. They also know exactly who should carry the banners, who carries what banners. They usually give the unacceptable slogans to children to carry.

All these are small groups. They also exist in Montenegro. They are very well organized. They are the ones who spoil these meetings and who leave a bad impression at these meetings, and they are the ones who neither the organizers of the meeting nor ourselves have been able to combat.

I think that... [Djordjic corrects himself] In this respect I also wanted to point out that as the meetings pass, such activities seem to me to escalate. All these unacceptable theses, shouts, and so forth escalate ever more. It is a matter of unacceptable slogans, speeches, banners, and so forth. It is a matter of shouts and slogans that are unacceptable, hostile, and even vulgar to the extent that some of them I cannot even quote here.

It is sufficient to cite some that are frenetically repeated: Traitors out; You have betrayed Serbia; You have Sloba; Yesterday Novi Sad, Titograd today, tomorrow Pristina—all according to a certain scenario as these forces get ready. We shall break down walls, we shall break down windows—this turned into an uncontrolled force last night, when they wanted to enter the Assembly at any cost. Get out, vipers; We shall kill Vlasi; Down with the thieves—and let me not quote any longer.

Last night the organizers lost control over the microphone and hostile and unacceptable speeches were made, ranging from support for a multiparty system to calling the country leadership a fascist leadership.

This was all done by a small group of people and this is what sullies the meeting and what neither the organizers nor we can fight against.

I have to say something and all that I shall say can be supported by facts, of course. What I shall say now is the following: Even in the cases where we had reasons to file criminal reports or reports on misdemeanor, we have not done so up to now. We could have filed reports for instigating intranational hatred and for the worst kind of nationalist excesses. We could have filed reports for verbal offenses too and failed to—and this is where I also bear responsibility—because we did not want to bother those people who came with a bed of troubles, who are obviously driven to these meetings and protests by trouble, because we wanted to protect them and did not want to make heroes of some individuals. For it is fashionable today to found various committees, alternative movements, and committees for the protection of these individuals who repeatedly come into conflict with the law.

The people who have come into conflict with the law, with the security organs, and so on, gathered at the meetings last night and on other days and they were very vociferous. Those people who had made themselves nicely rich and who own large private property were also very vociferous and speaking in a very destructive manner.

I also want to say here that in my opinion we must work within the framework of the law and the Constitution. This is certainly the stance of the LCY Presidium too, and we must do so even if it were not so. And in the future we shall—and I dare say although it is not for me to say that we have been politically unmasking that insufficiently and that there is not enough political action by organized political forces against that—we shall implement the law and the Constitution. And we have implemented law and constitution consistently in the case of the Titograd meeting last night.

A public discussion forum was used for hostile behavior, for shouting hostile slogans, whoever wanted to speak did so in a chaotic way and presented hostile theses in speeches and in slogans. Some workers also spoke. The

comrade from Ulcinj, secretary of the committee, also spoke on behalf of Ulcinj, so people could admire her speech on behalf of Ulcinj. There was also a worker who spoke on behalf of the Obod Organization although nobody in Obod has empowered him to speak on his behalf and I think that he does not work in Obod at all but lives in Titograd. The people from Obod have dissociated themselves from him in a telegram, and so on. There are also some speakers who have acquired skill in using social demagoguery at these meetings, and also some others who unfortunately may be capable of leading workers to meetings in squares, because the financial and social position of workers is rather difficult now. Workers are facing difficulties, they want changes in the situation and these changes are difficult to implement.

I personally think that we must inform our working people and our citizens a little better. I think that today they are under pressure and indoctrination of disinformation, false facts are being presented to them, and so on. I have had opportunities to convince myself of this during recent visits to various communes. I have seen how people are poorly informed about many questions and various problems in the country, economic, social, and other problems, what is being worked on, about changes, what the Montenegrin leadership is advocating and what it is striving for, and so on. They are also not informed about what the federal leadership is advocating in connection with changes in the political system, with the economic reform, and so on and so forth, although we are very active and persistent there, saying that changes as radical and deep as possible are made as quickly as possible and that unity in Yugoslavia is realized, and it seems to me that there is not a single day when leaderships and leaders or working people and citizens fail to speak about this.

Let me now approach the conclusion of my speech which I have made a little long and I am sorry about that. I heard somewhere while I was occupied with something else—that today the media have carried various figures on the number of people who were detained, injured, and so on. I can tell you that when the rostrum was misused and when there was the danger that a larger number of workers could come to Titograd, that the institutions of the system would become paralyzed, and that a further escalation might occur, we applied ... [Djordjic corrects himself] we asked the working people and citizens to disperse. The majority of citizens left peacefully. The only ones to stay were the members of that little group, that militant little group which is usually there.

Comrades, I state—at least this was what I was told by my assistants who were on the spot—that we have not used batons against a single one of 23 detained people. [Words indistinct] have used, there are some injured people, well... Second, there had been not a single injured person. One worker was injured, that is, he has a little cut. He was tipsy, he threw a bottle at a militiaman. The militiaman caught the bottle and returned it to the man.

The glass bruised the man. That worker then apologized and said: Yes, I was a little tipsy, well, we drank tonight, and so on. It was a small injury and a band-aid was applied. That is true. That is true.

I do not know who needs another truth and to what purpose. And anyway, there cannot be two truths. Who needs more information? This is what I wanted to say.

We have let everyone go, we did not try to stop anybody. We had grounds to stop people in some cases, but in these cases we shall file reports on misdemeanor and criminal reports, so it is the court's problem what measure it will mete out to certain people. So, everybody went home, everybody is uninjured, nothing happened, we only interviewed people. In the cases when people made utterances, I tell you, when criminal reports can be made, we shall submit these reports and let the court decide. However, as things are now, the security organs will act strictly according to the law. I state this authoritatively. There is no other alternative. That is all.

Djordjic on Titograd Demonstrators

*LD0810210788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Lazar Djordjic, republican secretary for internal affairs of Montenegro, informed the members of the Montenegrin Presidency and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium on the activity of antisocialist and nationalist groups and individuals at the Titograd meeting of working people and citizens, and at other meetings. Djordjic noted that there exists a group which specializes in the meetings and which acts in accordance with a previously agreed-upon scenario. Its members have centers in several parts of our country where they write slogans; they know exactly whom to whistle at and whom to applaud, and who should carry the posters and which ones they should carry.

Pointing to the broad repertoire of unacceptable slogans, posters, chanting, and speeches which were extremely vulgar and hostile in content, including the slogans "Traitors out!", "You have betrayed Serbia!", "We will break down the walls!", "Down with thieves!", "We will kill Vlasi!", and others, Djordjic noted that up to now the organizing committees and security organs had not successfully opposed such phenomena, which cast an ugly light on the meetings and gatherings of working people and citizens. Also, last night in Titograd, when the organizing committee lost control, there were instances of hostile behavior, from calls for the introduction of a multiparty system to the proclamation of the top state and party leadership as fascist.

Djordjic said: Up to now, we as security organs have not brought criminal charges—even in cases where we had reason to—for nationalist declarations and verbal offences, and I take responsibility for this.

He stressed that in the future the law and the Constitution would be consistently applied, as was done last night in Titograd, when the public platform is taken advantage of for the expression of hostile slogans. The majority of working people and citizens this morning went home after being asked and warned, while only a militant group remained. Twenty-three people were detained, without the use of force, and taken to the municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to give information. After this, all of them were allowed to go home. The court will establish the degree of responsibility for their offenses, said Djodjic.

Radovic Closes Joint Session 8 Oct
AU0910155488 Belgrade Domestic Service in
Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Closing speech by Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, at the joint session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro in Titograd—live]

[Text] I would like to make few concluding remarks [long pause] about the questions we discussed. I would say that in the discussion—which was extremely correct and principled and, of course, to the extent that our knowledge, information, and perception permit—we tried to discuss these questions and the views expressed on them with extreme political responsibility and correctness.

I think that this is very good and very important. I also think that it is wise and important that we have in fact done this at this kind of session, which is unusual in the sense that is followed with indeed impressive interest by the media representatives. This is very good and I would like, on behalf of these two organs, to express my thanks for such a large presence of the media representatives. But when I say this, I want at the same time to point out one fact, namely that this was, I hope, the opportunity to discuss some questions whose facts are not known, not sufficiently known, to discuss insufficiently known information about the leadership's stands. I would like to say that this information is not sufficiently known in Montenegro, and particularly in the broader Yugoslav public. I think that the presence of the media is indeed an opportunity to inform the public about this in an authentic way. We really want this to be done extremely objectively, correctly, in a principled way, and, I hope, in the way we conducted this debate today, that is with the exceptionally high degree of political responsibility. I hope that we all share the same view on this.

I would like to openly say that the presentation of authentic views on certain questions concerning political organs or certain leadership, depending on who works on what sector and where responsibilities as defined by the constitution or statutes lie, are often delayed and insufficient. This is also our mistake and this is something we should analyze.

As you have seen, it has also shown up clearly at these meetings—of which there have been many in Montenegro during 1 and ½ months—that there are some very erroneous views about these stances, or the people are simply poorly informed. I do not want to, although I could, point out, you know, four of five essential questions pertaining for instance to activity, stances, and views of the LC Central Committee of Montenegro. However, I really do not wish to do so tonight. There are, however, two examples that I shall use to illustrate this. I think that Comrade Rade Brajovic and other comrades—Comrade Rade Brajovic in particular—spoke about one issue that is about our views and stances on a number of questions pertaining to our views about changes to the SFRY Constitution and, I will tell you now, about our political views on changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. I want to say here with full responsibility that apart from other institutions in our republic, the first political organ in our country to publicly present its opinion on the starting positions, method, and direction of the present changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia [sentence as heard]. We stated this very clearly at the LC Central Committee of Montenegro. Therefore, I see no reason for anybody to ask whether we have a political stand on this issue and what kind of stand it is.

This was one dimension of the issue. The other dimension is that these political stances of ours are first of all and above all motivated by the awareness that relations in the SR of Serbia—in particular these relations that [word indistinct] an insufficient constitutional elaboration of relations between the provinces and the republic—do not affect relations within the SR of Serbia alone, but have an essential influence on the political situation and relations in the whole of our country. It is for this reason that we are motivated to present our views publicly, but it is also because the LCY has established ideological starting points and directions in its document on the development of brotherhood and unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. This was done before the 13th Congress and the document was adopted at the Congress.

I want to say here that this is in fact our motivation. We are concerned about all that, just as we are concerned about the overall political stability in our republic. Stability must be ensured in every part of our country because only in that way we can ensure overall stability in the country in general, particularly when what is involved is such an important question that has been opened for such a long time.

Second, our view was not motivated by the wish to meddle into so-called internal affairs of Serbia—as it was reported to us—but by the very wish to contribute to the stabilization of relations in Serbia and thereby to the overall stabilization in Yugoslavia.

Another example: Why has it been said all the time that members of the Montenegrin leaderships never attend any meetings? I shall now openly say that there has not

been a single meeting in the SR of Montenegro at which at least one or two and sometimes as many as four members of the party presidium were present—the attendance of an executive secretary goes without saying—and one or two members of the Executive Council. Members of the state presidency were present at some of these meetings and two members of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium and Socialist Youth Federation Presidium were always present at all meetings. This comrade president said that he was normally there with the young people.

I simply wonder: If these are really the facts, then why does one try to use this way to also claim that the leadership wants, you see, to dissociate itself from justified demands and views of the class and the people? I am really convinced that we have been trying and doing everything within the limits of objective possibilities in this difficult and complex situation in order to help find a solution to these open questions of the class, party, and revolution are solved along the line set by the LCY. We are here most directly responsible both for formulating that policy and for implementing it in both its components. This is our responsibility, just as it is the responsibility of every central and provincial committee before the LCY Central Committee. This is the kind of relations we want to develop in the LC. However, we also want to be called to account on the basis of these relations solely and not on the basis of these, well, political views, stances, and practice advocated by individual parts of the LC. For everybody has his own specific ideas of the realization of that and everybody is responsible to the LCY Central Committee for the way, dynamics, and resoluteness in implementing the policy set by the LCY Congress and the Central Committee.

I hope that what is involved are principled relations in the LC and a principled approach. Therefore, when we know what the internal relations in the LC and its ideological and political unity are based upon, why then are such questions raised about the views of the LC? I could (?make a list of) questions that comrades pointed out to me this evening. I hope that nobody will reproach me for saying that I think that we are doing our best, that we have no serious problems and made no serious mistakes, but that we have many weaknesses in the realization of party policy which must by any means be removed.

In my personal opinion, even when the times are better, there is never too much responsibility, there can only be too little responsibility. This is particularly the case when collective responsibility sometimes blurs individual ones. Therefore, we insist upon the responsibility of both the organs and all individuals for everything that has really been done or has not been done [words indistinct].

In conclusion of this rather long debate today, I wish to say that we in the Central Committee and in the Presidium in particular shall not only continue the practice that Comrade Savo Sekaric spoke about today, but that we

shall ask the Central Committee even more often to present its views on how successfully the Presidium as an executive political organ realizes the policy of the Central Committee. We certainly need this, not only for the simple reason of establishing people's responsibility, but so we can perform our duties and obligations as well as possible in these difficult and complex times and so we all can be present as much as possible in this structure, in this political system which is ramified and developed on the social basis of the society—this is where the real battle is being waged for economic stabilization, for the development of socialist self-managing relations, and, you know, for all cardinal questions in which the responsibility of all forces of the socialist system lies, their responsibility to take part directly and to make their most specific contribution according to their political, constitutional, and legal power.

I (?really) want to say here that it has been the practice of this leadership (?since) the congress not to avoid for a single moment, but in fact to demand that (?evaluations) be made about the work of executive organs of the Central Committee and the executive organs elected by the Assembly. This is good and we shall do so even more often and—let me repeat this once more—raise that question all the time in order to prove our success and, of course, be able to receive an incentive for a better and more resolute work from the criticism of that which has not been good. Those people who do not work should certainly be taken to account both collectively and individually.

I am convinced that in our society in general this institution of responsibility must be made stricter and must be cherished upon the democratic principled bases, of course, in the way which is appropriate to our socialist self-managing society and our political relations and not in a way which is inappropriate and which objectively cannot be accepted.

Concluding this session now I hope that we talked today about very important questions and hope that when it comes to confirming the matters discussed which concern the most direct power and responsibility of republican organs we shall react to those most clearly and decidedly albeit within that realistic framework of realistic possibilities. As concerns those global Yugoslav questions, we shall advocate their quickest and most decisive solution.

Now, comrades, I shall ask whether there is anybody else who would like to speak. There is nobody. So, I thank you all for your participation and we shall conclude the session.

Vukadinovic: 'Constructive' Demands

*AU0910175188 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Speech by Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, at the joint session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro in Titograd—live]

[Text] This morning we had a session of the Executive Council in order that, as the political executive body of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro, we may take a

stand on the current events. I will not talk on this occasion about what I said in that discussion. I will only briefly comment on some of the demands that the workers made at the meeting last night, with one initial remark, repeating what I said at the Executive Council session today.

It is not just recently, but for some time, and especially in the past few days, we and the comrades from the republican Trade Union Council have been working every day on examining all the opportunities in the republic and determining specific proposals and suggestions on certain questions in the federal sphere, regarding the price policy and social policy.

In fact, jointly with leading people of the Trade Union Council, we worked yesterday with the intention to bring our work to a conclusion, to shape it in measures and decisions. We interrupted this work precisely at the moment when the protest meeting occurred in front of the Montenegrin Assembly building.

At the session that was held today, this work was resumed and I estimate that these questions will be rounded off [words indistinct]. I am saying this because these questions, or a number of these questions in the economic and social field that workers raised last night, are part of the questions that we have been intensively occupied with, although I must say that this is a modest part of these questions, for we have been considering wider questions, such as subsidies for basic foods, the question of prices, the question of some specific measures in taxation policy, and so forth.

Therefore, regarding these demands, I may repeat what was announced last night by the political leadership of Montenegro, that there is no dilemma that these demands are not only constructive but for the most part acceptable, and in our opinion they partly can also be implemented.

I would not talk about prices except for one question that is very important for the social position of workers. (It has been reported,) to repeat what is already known, that the workers council of the Electricity Generation Industry of Montenegro adopted a decision to increase electricity charges 29.6 percent. As is known, these prices have been increased on the basis of the so-called joint guidelines adopted by the Yugoslav Electricity Generation Community and agreed upon by the FEC.

Well, it is our opinion that a reexamination of the joint guidelines should urgently be tackled on the federal level, not only in this branch of economy but also in other branches where prices are formed on this basis. I would not talk about this in detail.

There is no dilemma that such an increase in electricity charges arises to a great extent from the increase of oil prices, gas prices, and the increase of the world electricity prices. However, we nevertheless believe that this system is not acceptable in the present situation and under present difficulties. This fact must set a limit to a certain increase of charges.

The position of the Executive Council that the implementation of the decisions adopted should be postponed was conveyed last Saturday to the Electricity Generation Industry of Montenegro. We adopted an even firmer stand on the FEC recommendation and requested not only dropping the implementation of the decision, but also to reexamining all the joint guidelines and the entire internal economy of electricity generation. We shall persist in this.

It is not just a question of the percentage, 29 or only 10 or perhaps nothing at all, but it is also a question of other major measures that should be taken in the electricity generation industry.

Another thing in this connection: as part of the social policy measures of the Montenegrin Electricity Generation Industry, measures will be taken so that it will adopt a special decision on the manner of claiming the entitlement to reduced electricity charges for certain consumers, especially (?during) winter, bearing in mind above all the concessions to those categories of the population that are in an exceptionally difficult social position.

Anyway, here are a few comments on the other demands. The demand listed here under number three insists on a quicker solving of economic and sociopolitical problems in the country. This is also our demand. It would be difficult to present the range and the spread of our demands and proposals. They indeed are many. We shall persist on these question to the end, not only because the social situation demands it but because such economic and sociopolitical problems in Yugoslav endanger any further development.

Next, one of the demands expressed here is a call for an urgent reduction of the taxation burden by 20 percent, and especially a reduction in the number of self-managing interest communities and administration in work organizations and sociopolitical communities; here it is erroneously stated by the FEC. In this connection let me present some data. The economy retains 49.6 percent of income, which is among the lowest rates in the country. The share of income allocated for joint and public spending ranges between 26 and 29 percent. Other burdens on income consist mostly of interest payments which in some organizations, such as Obod of Cetinje, takes up to 35 percent of income.

Therefore an improvement in the material position of the economy is possible through a reduction of the interest payments as a share of income, which as we know is a very topical subject, although we do not think

that all this can be reduced merely to intervention in the sphere of real rates of interest, but must run much deeper and wider, as well as through providing more working capital. When working capital is concerned, this is something that has long exceeded the abilities of Montenegro. We will continue to insist on solutions and request that this problem be mitigated to some extent.

We also think that some redistribution is necessary, although every redistribution means taking from one and giving to another, but there is no question that they are necessary, even if we have to slide into budget deficits.

Here of course is a significant field for reducing the taxation burden on the economy, (and it concerns a reduction of) contributions. This is a problem that we are intensively dealing with and I hope that we will produce some specific measures. This does not mean that the effects will be spectacular.

Of course there are the questions mentioned in the demand, such as the reduction of administration. As is known, a draft program has been submitted to the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro, and without waiting for the adoption of this problem—as the draft itself envisages—measures will be taken one after another to reduce public spending in the meanwhile. Of course there is a need to persist here and to be more resolute than to date—this is to say that we have not been resolute—in making social activities more economical.

To repeat, here is also, of course, the field of interest payments, here are the commitments arising from loans, and we are working intensively in refining some proposals to the FEC in the direction of rescheduling certain commitments of the economy, believing that this is a matter that need not refer to the economy of the insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo alone, but to the economy of the entire country.

In connection with the demand to increase personal income in all work organizations depending on the existing situation, at least by 50 percent, it is impossible to make a decision on the percentage increase at this moment, regardless of the fact that the demand stresses dependence on the existing situation. Nevertheless, if such a demand were met, even if funds were available, it would inevitably lead to egalitarianism and would undermine essential principles of effective business operations.

As regards the demand on the percentage increase, bearing in mind the present social situation, it is not large. This is clear to everybody. The question is how to procure these funds. Perhaps some basis for a perceptible increase of personal income can be found precisely in that reduction of the taxation burden. Another opportunity is provided for by a change in the intervention law at the federal level. The FEC is proposing amendments to this law. We know what changes are envisaged, and

they make an increase possible in personal incomes both for organizations that had business difficulties last year—they are of course most numerous—and even more for those organizations that have good results in their current business.

We have striven and we will continue to strive (?persistently) not only for speeding up the adoption of these laws, but also for some further changes in addition to those proposed.

In connection with the, yes, demand under number nine, (?that) food should be improved for students, that their accommodation be improved to a level that befits a student, that the inscription fees and the fees for registering for another year, and the dormitory charges be reduced, that [word indistinct] and the youth movement be allowed to work openly; (?here is) a report of the republican (?administration regarding) this question of student food.

There are four student dormitories in Montenegro, three of them being of a relatively high standard as regards accommodation, not only in our assessment but comparatively regarded. These are in Niksic, Kotor, and Cetinje. Because of an increased influx of students, the dormitory in Titograd demands constant intervention and improvements that are to improve student accommodation. This year again efforts were made to reconstruct and improve the Titograd student dormitory and funds were allocated. A part of this improvement, the part that enables the dormitory to function, has been completed, and another part is under way, but it is not essential for accommodation, although it is necessary.

The interest community for education recompenses 70 percent of food and accommodation costs to students in dormitories. In addition, students are entitled to student loans. The overall expenditure per student amounts to about 30 million old dinars, which is an amount that approximates the average personal income in the republic. We endeavor to direct the contributions by the interest community more in the form of aid to students and not, as exclusively or predominantly until now, in the form of subsidies to the student dormitory.

The demand was also made, under number 10, requesting exact information on funds that are being invested by the workers class for the unemployed, under (a) who controls these funds, (b) what is the balance in this bank account at the moment, for whom these funds are destined, how many people have been provided jobs since these funds have been collected for the unemployed fund.

Here is the information—indeed I must say it is not precise enough, because we could not collect precise data at the bank today. But this immediate report reads: over 1 trillion old dinars have been deposited in the employment fund account. Over 500 billion have been invested

so far, for projects in Zabljak, Niksic, Ivangrad, Mojkovac, and Plav. The decisions on the investment of these funds are made by the bank. One of the essential guidelines is increased employment, but all the other guidelines for allocating the funds are essentially economic.

The funds that are collected are available to the economy, and they are distributed only after programs are received. The funds are deposited with (Investment Bank), Associated Bank of Titograd. I may add that they are protected against inflation by law, since their nominal value is increased by the rate of inflation.

Here you are, these are the demands that I wanted to comment on this occasion.

Stankovic on Youths' Views

*AU0910193888 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Speech by Ljubisa Stankovic, president of the Montenegro Socialist Youth Organization, at the joint session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro in Titograd—live]

[Text] I do not intend to go into the events that took place last night and today in great detail, not because I do not hold specific views on them, but because I am attending this session as the representative of the Republican Youth Conference and since session of the Republican Youth Conference will be held tonight, I do not want to prejudice the views and conclusions that will be adopted there.

This session will be attended by the representatives of some Communal Conferences. Young people feel that it should hold this meeting because they are not used to and were not told that the measures such as those taken this morning could be applied in our system, (especially since) several days ago the Republican Conference Presidium adopted the stances which are, to a great extent, in accordance with the majority of justified demands voiced at the rally last night. The majority of the youth leaders and I, together with students, stayed at the rally in front of the Assembly until very late in the night.

At that Presidium session it was pointed out that young people are the least responsible for the grave economic situation. We will be repaying our country's debt until the end of our lives. What was the money spent on? On factories without a future, and on private matters. We support the reform but do not think that those who led us into the crisis are able to get us out of it. They have become accustomed to one particular system of values which has brought us to this situation and we cannot expect that they can do any better. This is why we think that they should go.

The federal government is lost between the ultimatum posed by the IMF and the social poverty of the workers class in power, in the kind of power that we saw last night. This is why I support the proposal to hold a vote of confidence in the federal government in the SFRY Assembly, which is to say that our delegation be asked to make such proposal.

The problem of Kosovo has been being worked on for 7 years and we are unable to resolve it. We now blame rallies. What have appropriate institutions done so far? The view of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Montenegro Socialist Youth Organization is that the meetings are an expression of the people's justified dissatisfaction. At its last session, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Organization adopted the view that certain leaderships at all levels were not able to cope with the present situation, and that they have deepened the gap between the people and themselves by dissociating themselves with meetings. In this way they have enabled hostile forces to use the created room and promote a series of hostile slogans.

The case of the president of the Titograd LC City Communal, who resigned because he was unable to establish contact with the people, is a good example. What should those who last night did not even try to submit their resignations do? Criticizing by name is a consequence of failing to implement the principle of responsibility for a long time. This is why these criticisms, although unfounded and hasty, often express the lack of confidence, and trust is something people do not prove but gain. Name calling demonstrated a wish for new cadres.

I think that during the present crisis the youth should preserve their dignity, remain homogeneous, and not let down the basic achievement of the revolution. Montenegro youth, together with all young people from all over the country, should continue with the development of our socialist society, but without those who betrayed the socialist path and people's trust.

As the representative of young people, including students, I am obliged to convey the views adopted at the rally of the members of the student campus held at the same time as this session. I was asked to read them here at this session.

1. Through their dignified march with the workers, students expressed solidarity with and support for finding a solution to their justified demands because they feel they are inseparable from the workers.

2. Students demand the rejection of the republican media's untrue reporting and want concrete responsibilities for this to be established.

3. Students demand information on the use of force by the security organs. If this was necessary because of the behavior of some individuals, why was the force not

directed only against those individuals? We want the responsibility of those who issued the order to be established. The students of the Veljko Vlahovic University dissociate themselves from destructive and backward slogans and the conduct of some individuals at the rally in front of the Montenegro Assembly building.

5. [as heard] The students living on the student campus have decided that, until the end of the joint session of the Montenegro Presidency and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium and the Montenegro LC Central Committee, they will boycott food in the campus as a gesture of solidarity with the students and workers against whom force was unjustifiably used.

For the purpose of providing accurate information to the public, we have four demands which constitute a part of an organized action to improve the students' standard of living in Montenegro.

We (?stress) that these factors be treated seriously as part of finding a direct solution to the students' standard of living in Montenegro.

2. [as heard] The forthcoming introduction of new charges for student services must be done according to the procedures as defined by the law.

3. Average student credit in Montenegro must not be smaller than the price students pay for accommodation and food in student campuses in Montenegro.

4. The acts of the republican self-managing interest communities for education should contain a provision according to which student credits will be linked to the price increases in campus services, and will be paid out monthly.

These were the issues which we will discuss among other things at our session tonight. Thank you.

Radovic on Stands of Leadership

*AU1010170588 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] With their new rallies and manifestations, the working people of Montenegro support the demands voiced at the Titograd rally. At present, the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Montenegro Presidency are holding an extraordinary session. In the opening speech Dr Miljan Radovic said, among other things: Honest Communists, workers, and citizens rightly want to know where our revolution is heading. They are not able to accept that the Kosovo drama has lasted for such a long time, that one of the most democratic countries in the world is not able to ensure to Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanians in Kosovo the rights and freedom of citizens.

Jagos Stojanovic reports from Titograd:

Gatherings, rallies, protests, and the students' hunger strike characterize this working day in Montenegro. Extraordinary sessions of the Montenegro Presidency and the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, as well as of the Montenegrin Trade Union organizations, are currently being held. They are all discussing the same topic: the current situation in the republic. However, I shall report on these sessions a little later.

This morning, secondary school pupils and students again gathered in front of the Assembly building in Niksic. They were joined by the workers of the Jagorac wood processing factory. They jointly expressed support for the justified demands voiced at the meeting in Titograd, especially the demands for cadre renewal and differentiation in the Montenegro leaderships. They also wanted to establish who is responsible for, as they call it, the unselective intervention by the militia in Titograd and Niksic. While I am reporting this, the workers from the biggest firm in Montenegro, the Niksic Steel Mill, are gathering together. This firm has not been working for several days because its workers are full of social and political discontent. Dr Slobodan Vujacic rightly said that the rallies are a real people's assembly. The workers of the Niksic Steel Mill yesterday formulated their demands in seven points. Their rally today will be attended by the most prominent people from Montenegro.

The rally by the workers of the Radoje Dakic firm of Titograd ended just after 1200 today, after which they returned to their workplaces. In addition to several workers and representatives of sociopolitical organizations, Milja Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, also spoke. He pointed out that at today's session the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium will discuss in detail the demands expressed by the workers at the rally in Titograd.

[Begin Radovic recording] I believe that the workers of Radoje Dakic know the stands of the Montenegro political leadership. We want the following things: the Associate Labor Chamber to be introduced in the SFRY Assembly, direct elections, more candidates, and a secret ballot. These are the proposals of the Montenegro political leadership. We still stand behind these demands and will insist on them, together with other people in the SFRY Assembly. These are the changes we want to see introduced.

As regards your demands concerning the distribution of income, relieving the economy, personal incomes, responsibilities, resignations [crowd roars], I would like to say that today we will publicly, clearly, and openly (?discuss this). Comrades, I want to be frank, so that some people do not misunderstand, and I ask you as workers to understand this. At the request of the Communists and workers, some people in the Montenegrin leadership and some individuals do not want every individual and every executive and political organ to ask that the vote of confidence in every work organization

and individual be expressed by all legitimate organs in this republic. [sentence as heard] At the scheduled session of the Central Committee, the most responsible political body in Montenegro, the Presidium of the Central Committee will approach the Central Committee on the question of confidence in the Presidium. [applause] [end recording]

We said that the joint session of the Presidency and the Presidium is currently taking place. At today's session, Miljan Radovic said in his introductory speech that we should adopt the conclusions with concrete proposals regarding demands voiced at the rally in Titograd on 7 and 8 October. These are not only the demands of the workers and citizens of this city, but they were also voiced at the rally in Niksic, student meetings, and rallies in many work organizations. These are demands of the Montenegro workers class, workers, and citizens. Radovic also said that there was some criticism as to why the session held the day before yesterday did not adopt conclusions. The reason for this is that the appropriate organs need time to analyze the real situation in order to come up with the most specific and precise answers.

The president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium then spoke about the grave economic and social situation in the republic, about the problems of the majority of the workers, pensioners, and unemployed. In the first 8 months of this year industrial output and income from tourism fell. Prices and the cost of living rose considerably. The portion of income generated by the economy is falling, and society's and the personal standard of living are falling continuously. Losses are considerably larger than accumulated funds and reserves. The lack of liquid funds is continuously present. The National Bank of Yugoslavia's repayments for foreign exchange losses incurred is late. These are only some indicators of the extremely economic and social situation in Montenegro.

Joint Session Continues 10 Oct
*LD1110025488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Titograd, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the SR of Montenegro and the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, at a joint session which is in progress, are considering the current political situation in the republic and should adopt conclusions on the demands of working people and citizens expressed at the protest meeting in Titograd, as well as on the causes and consequences of the unpleasant events that took place within their region.

Dr Miljan Radovic, in his introductory speech, stressed that after the meeting on Saturday of the highest state and party leaderships in Montenegro, there were a lot of objections to the fact that the conclusions on the demands made by participants at the meeting had at that

time still not been adopted. This was not done for one reason: time was in fact needed for the responsible organs to examine and make a realistic assessment of the situation that had arisen.

The nature of the economic and social situation in this republic, the extent to which it, for a long time now, has been burdened by major problems, and the anxiety experienced by a huge number of workers, pensioners, and unemployed persons is unfortunately well known to all of us, Radovic said. Afterward, he illustrated the serious economic circumstances in Montenegro with concrete figures. [passage omitted]

I would like, Radovic said at the end, to stress, and I would like the Montenegrin and Yugoslav public to know this, that the measures taken by the competent organs at the end of the meeting in Titograd, as well as after the meeting, were directed solely against those who want to destroy the fundamental values of our socialist revolution and who are least of all interested in the justified demands of the working class and all decent people, and that the competent organs acted in keeping with their legal authorization. [passage omitted]

Vuko Vukadinovic then informed the highest state and party leadership of Montenegro about the measures that the republican executive council has taken to stabilize the market. He justifiably attached exceptional importance to the measures designed to ensure production of large quantities of bread at accessible prices, the more ordered supply of the market with other basic food products, the increase in guaranteed personal incomes, and the refraining from increasing rents and other communal services. It is quite certain that there will not be enormous electricity price rises. [passage omitted]

At the joint session of the Presidium and the Presidency, Lazar Djodjic, the republican secretary for internal affairs, provided detailed information about the reasons that led to the introduction of emergency measures in order to prevent the extraordinary circumstances in the municipality of Titograd during and after the protest meeting in the Montenegrin capital.

This decision, Djodjic stressed, came about as a result of the sudden deterioration in the political-security situation in Titograd because the meeting grew into a demonstration with destructive tendencies. When an escalation occurred in the hostile speeches, slogans, and messages and also the chanting of "We will demolish the walls; we will demolish the exhibits", organs of internal affairs stopped the demonstrations in front of the Republican Assembly. In fact, after warnings that those present should disperse, most citizens respected the call with the exception of several small groups who tried to reorganize themselves but who were dispersed without difficulty. In not one case, Djodjic stressed, during the

dispersal of the meeting in Titograd, were rubber truncheons used. Only one person was injured after a policeman returned a bottle that was thrown at him. Twenty-three persons were detained and released following interrogation. Three were charged with minor offenses, while the others were only warned of the consequences of their behavior.

With the aim of preventing the arrival in Titograd of workers from Niksic for the purpose of continuing the meeting, the traffic police set up a roadblock on the main road in Bogetici. This group of about 600 workers from Niksic was acquainted with the decision of the Montenegrin Presidency on the introduction of emergency measures and informed that the meeting in Titograd had been stopped and that for this reason they could not continue their journey. As the workers did not accept the instructions and warnings to return, a number of them continued moving on foot in the direction of Titograd. They came upon members of a special unit of the republican secretariat for Internal Affairs. The commander of this unit again warned them to refrain from their intentions. After the group had reacted loudly to this, protested, insulted the policemen, and thrown stones at them, attempting in this way to break through the blockade, the police were compelled to use means of force. On this occasion, despite protective means, five members of the special unit received minor injuries, one of whom sought medical assistance.

Because of the obvious danger, Djodjic went on, that there would be physical settling of accounts, the group was ordered to stop and refrain from its attack. However, this order was not respected either; instead, the group for the third time attacked members of the special unit, attempting to use force to break through the cordon, and in the process individuals hit the policemen with the flagpoles that they were carrying.

In these circumstances the leader of the unit warned them that measures of force would be used, which in these circumstances are envisaged by the regulations. The leader of the unit opted for the use of tear gas as the least harmful thing to the attackers. This was done for the reason that the use of physical force and truncheons could have led to a general fight with serious and unforeseen consequences. After the use of tear gas, most of the demonstrators returned, with the exception of those who jumped over the guardrail and found themselves on exceptionally steep terrain and in the process injuries occurred. Members of the special unit called these people over the megaphone to come out onto the road and to return toward Niksic. Most of them did this.

According to what has been learned, eight persons sought medical help at the Niksic Medical Center, three of whom were kept in the hospital. Their injuries came about exclusively in connection with their escape from the tear gas down steep terrain, although they did not have to do this because the road along which they could have withdrawn was free.

A group of workers from Cetinje behaved in a completely different way; after it had been informed by police workers, Djodjic said, that measures had been introduced in the municipality of Titograd to prevent circumstances getting out of hand, it turned back.

All the measures taken by the organs of internal affairs in these concrete cases were applied in keeping with the decision of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro and in the framework of the legal authority of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Furthermore, Djodjic said at the end, we will request the federal and republican organs to establish whether the police, during their intervention, overstepped their legal authority. [passage omitted]

Veselin Djuranovic made several concrete proposals for the formulation of conclusions from today's session. Among other things, he proposed that this document stress that the Presidium and the Presidency acquaint the Montenegrin Assembly and the republican LC Central Committee about the whole situation created by the protest meeting and the events of the following days, providing an assessment of the state of the measures taken and in this way raising the question of the assessment of the work by the organs that elected them, and thus also the question of confidence. In this context this relates also to representatives of the SR of Montenegro in the organs of the Federation, he said.

I stress this because there is a principle that we must all respect. All these organs were elected by secret ballot and at that time in this democratic way confidence was expressed in them. I do not see a reason for not always assessing their work in precisely such a way and this is why I advocate this principle, Djuranovic said.

Marko Orlandic stressed that Montenegro, like the whole of the country, is passing through a sad, ugly, and dark period and that this requires that each person must reflect upon himself. The LC and other socialist forces, Orlandic warned, must enter without hesitation into the objective battle with the causes of general popular anger because otherwise this helm will be taken over by individual orators, demagogues, and groupings calling for the overthrow of legal institutions in the SR of Montenegro, its state and national identity, and who are obviously trying to misuse the drastic economic and social situation in which the working class and people find themselves. Therefore we must draw a resolute line between the causes of general popular anger and these individuals and groups, Orlandic said. Speaking about his impressions of the meeting and the talks with working people and citizens in Bijelo Polje and during the meeting in Titograd, Orlandic said: At the end of the 20th century the people of this country have arrived at a situation of social poverty. People are frightened, confused, and are understandably losing their perspective in these conditions, losing their perspective because of the 10 years of waiting in vain for the situation to improve. The punishment, of course, had to arrive in the form of

virtually an all-people's student and other youth rebellion. Right here in Titograd on two occasions I entered into the seething mass, conscious of the risks. The second time I entered unnoticed because propaganda was not the aim, nor was it necessary. On this second occasion I spent almost 2 hours among the people. I talked to dozens of people. They asked numerous and varied questions.

The basic preoccupation, comrades, was social poverty, difficulties, and the impossibility of buying even bread with which to feed the family, not to mention other vital questions of the living standard. Many stories are distressing. Not one offensive word, not one movement that might have endangered my or anyone else's personal safety and integrity. These people know well that the leadership of the LC and of the SR of Montenegro are not only the ones to blame for this situation in society, but they are first in the firing line; they are part of this general Yugoslav establishment, which led to this situation in the country. And they have to bear the initial brunt of this general popular anger. We must say and recognize this. The situation in which the country finds itself, and above all the way in which economic and overall developmental policies are conducted, must be subjected to condemnation and revision. It has led to a social and political breakdown, especially in areas that are economically less developed, like the SR of Montenegro.

Hitherto there has been neither the strength nor the will to change this situation and policy. There can be no further gradual retreat. I think that this is our last warning, and we must bear it in mind. People who conduct a policy that has failed, whether this is economic policy, policy on Kosovo, or any other, must go. None of us can be spared this responsibility and consider himself untouchable—absolutely no one. But those who are the chief direct creators of this situation must come forward first and go.

I repeat, a battle is being fought for Yugoslavia, for the democratic federative community of equal nations and nationalities, and no price is too great for this aim. We must proclaim this clearly and take up a clear stance on these issues. We must campaign for changes that will democratize cadre policy without delay. New elected people must come forward on a democratic basis, Orlandic said. [passage omitted]

The Montenegrin leadership, Vidoje Zarkovic said, has expressed full understanding for the dissatisfaction of workers at the fact that the serious economic and social problems and some important political problems in Yugoslav society are not being resolved, and at the fact that the crisis is deepening and LCY unity weakening. These are all truly reasons for large-scale dissatisfaction by people. [passage omitted]

Had the Montenegrin leadership relented under pressure from the militant group that brandished completely unacceptable slogans, this would have been a capitulation that would have had far-reaching negative consequences from the point of view of all the achievements of the revolution in Montenegro. I am convinced, Zarkovic said, that members of the Montenegrin LC and working people and citizens of this republic would not forgive anyone for such a capitulation.

The scriptwriters of the attempt of the putsch-like replacement of the Montenegrin leadership have, it seems, lost sight of certain facts. They have lost sight of the fact that the Montenegrin leadership, viewed as a whole, are not so tarnished as they thought and as a result of this will quickly give in under pressure. They have lost sight of the fact that it is not composed of people who are comprised in the eyes of the Montenegrin people from a political and moral point of view.

I believe, Zarkovic went on, that the Montenegrin leadership correctly assessed the political situation on Saturday morning that this militant group in Titograd threatened public order and that decisive measures should be taken in conformity with legal regulations for the purpose of preventing the growth of extraordinary circumstances, which would have had much more serious consequences. I believe that it is bad that these essential measures, which were taken for the purpose of protecting democracy and the institutions of the system, are now being compared by some individuals with some measure of a dictatorial regime, which are of a completely different character. These measures were not aimed at workers and citizens, as is claimed, but at those individuals who disturbed public order and peace and threatened to endanger the institutions of the system and to endanger our democracy. [passage omitted]

Concluding the session, Bozina Ivanovic appealed to the information media to provide objective information about the activities, results, and obligations of the republican organs and organizations in this situation. The working group was charged with the task of formulating, on the basis of today's debate, proposals, and suggestions, conclusions that will be published this evening.

Conclusions Adopted

*AU1010191788 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Jagos Stojanovic report on the conclusions adopted at the joint session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Montenegro Presidency]

[Text] The Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and the Montenegro Presidency assessed that the main demands of the workers and students expressed at the protest meeting are the expression of the economic crisis in the country, a considerable fall in the citizens'

and workers' standard of living, and particularly the extremely difficult material and social position of the majority of work organizations in Montenegro, and thus, of the republic's economy.

The Presidium and the Presidency further concluded that the basic demands expressed at the protest meeting are justified, and, in essence, are constructive, and that they are in line with the struggle for strengthening the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities in the country, for realizing deep social reforms, for putting a resolute end to the counterrevolution in Kosovo, and for ensuring free life to Serbs and Montenegrins in the province.

The working people and citizens of Montenegro support constitutional changes which will ensure that the SR of Serbia will have the attributes of a state, throughout all of its territory. They are justifiably calling for cadre renewal in Yugoslavia, in Montenegro and everywhere else, in places ranging from work organizations, communes, and republics to the federation.

Leadership Acts 'Correctly'

LD1110083588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2221 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Titograd, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro acted correctly in deciding that the question of responsibility and cadre changes must be tackled in legal institutions of the system and democratically, despite demands by demonstrators in Titograd, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic said at today's special session of the republican state and party leadership. [passage omitted]

The session of the Montenegrin state and party leadership ended by adopting a number of conclusions noting that the demands by workers at protest rallies are the result of the economic crisis and their extremely difficult economic condition.

"The demands are justified and along the lines of the struggle for strengthening brotherhood and unity, they are directed at initiating deep social reforms," the document notes.

It also supports the need for "crushing the counter-revolution in Kosovo and for Serbia to be constituted as a state equal to the other republics, members of the federation. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Leading Montenegrin officials describe the police action taken against the demonstrators in Titograd on Saturday as "preventing the arising of an emergency situation."

The republican leadership promised to take steps with the federal government with a view to "alleviating pressure on the overall income of the economy." This should lead to higher wages which, workers stress bitterly, are now hardly on a subsistence level.

Montenegro Executive Council Holds Session

Council Discusses Demands

AU0810112388 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Montenegro Executive Council is currently being held in Titograd. The council is discussing the demands expressed at the 24-hour-long protest rally of Montenegro workers. The rally ended this morning when the security organs intervened. This intervention occurred after some demonstrators disrupted the dignified course of the rally by whistling and hoisting banners.

In an hour, the Montenegro Presidency and the Montenegro LC Central Committee will hold a session.

The Titograd LC Communal Committee held a session during the night during which it accepted the collective resignation of the its Presidium and of president Bori-voje Drazic.

The Montenegro Executive Council, as we have just learned, has decided to approach the Republican Assembly on the subject of a vote of confidence in the council.

Decisions on Incomes, Shortages

LD1010135688 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene
2300 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At a session last night [9 October] the Montenegrin Executive Council adopted several decisions. In order to safeguard the standard of living of 95,000 recipients of various forms of social security, about 7 billion dinars will be set aside. A worker employed full-time in that republic will not be able to have an income lower than the guaranteed income, which in Montenegro amounts to approximately 180,000 dinars.

From federal and republican reserves, the necessary quantities of sugar and oil will be secured in order to eliminate shortages. Despite the fact that some transport organizations do not have the funds to accept these foodstuffs from the reserves, the Executive Council is requiring them to collect these foodstuffs, for which they will have to pay during the next 2-3 months.

Submits Resignation

AU0810214788 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The Executive Council of Montenegro submitted its resignation at its extraordinary session. The delegates of the assembly of that republic are to decide on it by secret ballot.

Presidium Resignation Accepted

AU0810011988 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0055 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Titograd LC Communal Committee has just ended. Here is a report from our journalist:

At its extraordinary session, the Titograd LC Communal Committee has adopted the resignation of its Presidium. There were 27 votes for and 5 against the resignation. It was stressed that the resignation was adopted, not because they are convinced of their own bad work, but as support for Borivoje Drakic, president of the Titograd LC Communal Conference.

The party basic organizations will make a decision on the resignation of the Presidium, and a five-member working group has been set up to analyze all these events.

Slovenia CC Supports Montenegro CC

LD0910130788 Ljubljana Domestic Service
in Slovene 2100 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] At its session today the Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium decided to send a letter to the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium. The letter says we are at a crucial crossroads where decisions are made as to whether we courageously and consistently implement the reform policy and strengthen Yugoslavia as a progressive socialist and self-management community of equal nations and nationalities. There is a wave of dissatisfaction because of the increasingly bad economic and political situation in the country which the retrograde, chauvinist, and other forces in each nation, taking advantage of the people's social problems, are trying to channel against the legal institutions of the system in an organized way. In this way, they are trying to sow mistrust and bring down the legitimate and democratically elected leaderships, including those in the LC, by the method they used in Novi Sad a few days ago. We are in favor of greater competence and professional work on the part of all the institutions of our system, of these institutions changing in accordance with the democratic aspirations of the people, and of their improvement from the viewpoint of staffing and responsibility, but we are not in favor of their being brought down.

We support the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium which accepted the workers' justified demands, but resisted the workers' attempts to abuse their dissatisfaction with their social position and their

position as human beings in order to attack the legal institutions in that republic—which is the same as attacking the socialist, self-management and federal setup in Yugoslavia.

We insist on the principles on which the LCY's nationality policy is based, and we resolutely support the Montenegrin communists in their struggle against the pressures from positions of Serb nationalism that deny the national identity of the Montenegrin people and threaten the sovereignty of Montenegro as the state of the Montenegrin people and of members of other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. By supporting the achievements of the Montenegrin people we also defend the right of every part of the LCY, including our own right, to defend its legitimacy and fulfill its accountability to the working class and its nation with democratic means. In so doing we also defend the right of the Slovene people, proceeding from their sovereign rights and the vital interests of their working class and working people, to decide in a sovereign way about their future and, together with other nations and nationalities, about the future of Yugoslavia, too.

We must do everything possible to ensure that common sense prevails at last in our country, that we channel our forces into successful implementation of the three reforms, that the situation in Kosovo becomes stable, and that trust and peace are restored to the people there. We also support the communists in Vojvodina, so that they can overcome as soon as possible the present critical situation. This can be done by not allowing aspirations to gain the upper hand which want to do away with, rather than develop, socialist autonomous provinces as a constituent element of the federation within the Serbian Republic.

Together with all Yugoslav communists, we will resolutely resist the destructive forces that have pushed our country into an abyss and which, by pushing the people on to the streets and into violence, have written the tragic history of our future.

It is only with patience that we can build a more democratic and richer future together.

At the end of its letter the Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium says that we can extricate ourselves from the crisis only in a self-management and democratic way, along the road of reforms by strengthening the legal state, respect for human dignity, the rights and freedoms of men, and along the road of equality for our nations and nationalities.

TU Presidium Expresses 'Dissatisfaction'

LD1010085288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—During its special session tonight, the Presidium of the Council of Titograd Trade Unions expressed its dissatisfaction with the

results of the joint session last night of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro and of the Central Committee of this republic's LC, especially in connection with the way the responsibility of some leaders in the organs of the federation and of the republic was brought up. For this reason, the members of the Titograd trade union leadership demand that during the next session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro, which should be held as soon as possible, special attention should be paid to this question.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed with a speech by the president of the Council of the Federation of Montenegrin Trade Unions at the session because he had been expected to demand with much greater clarity and vigor the solution of problems posed by the workers, especially regarding the accountability of certain senior officials in the republic and the federation.

The Presidium vigorously denounced and dissociated itself from nationalistic and ideologically unacceptable slogans, banners, and statements made by individuals during the Titograd meeting. At the same time, it is requiring all basic trade union organizations to take the necessary measures to ensure that production will continue without any delays.

Montenegrin Municipalities' 8, 9 Oct Sessions
LD0910181388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Titograd, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Last night and this morning, party leaderships in Montenegrin municipalities held emergency sessions to analyze the political and security situations in their areas in wake of the Titograd protest meeting.

The Niksic LC Municipal Committee defined the situation in that town as very serious indeed. Committee members believe that the working class and citizens of Niksic voiced their special dissatisfaction because they were prevented from entering the republican capital and expressing their solidarity with the justified demands of the Titograd workers and students.

About 300 engineering workers of the Boris Kidric Ironworks, on their way to Titograd, were stopped by a special unit of the republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs which used tear gas and thwarted their attempt to enter Titograd and render their support for the progressive and class demands of their participants in the protest meeting. This action gave rise to dismay in the ironworks and in the town as a whole. What is especially worrying, according to the Niksic party leadership, is that production lines are being stopped in the ironworks because the workers are dissatisfied with the course and the conclusions of the joint session yesterday of the Montenegrin Presidency and of the republican LC Central Committee Presidium. This is why the Central Committee Presidium has been asked to urgently explain the conclusions of yesterday's session.

In Cetinje, security measures have been stepped up in all local communities and work collectives. It was stated at the session of the municipal committee that the business and sociopolitical structures of the Obod electricity industry had shown full mobility in placating workers' dissatisfaction in this the largest work organization in Cetinje. [passage omitted]

No cases of violation of public order and peace have been registered in Cetinje so far. Everything that happened in Titograd during the protest meeting did not at all surprise the inhabitants of larger localities in northern Montenegro especially the inhabitants of Ivankograd and Bijelo Polje. In the assessment of the Ivankograd party leadership, the events outside the republican Assembly are the result of the accumulated socioeconomic problems which are slowly being resolved. The members of the LC municipal committee expressed their support for all justified and principled demands of the participants in the Titograd meeting, but they denounced attempts made by individuals and groups who used the meeting to voice hostile slogans. In view of the truly unenviable socioeconomic situation in their area and in the republic, the working people and citizens of the Ivankograd municipality have good reason to be dissatisfied, but for the time being they are behaving in a dignified way. The municipal committee said, however, that this does not mean that excesses can be completely ruled out.

Public order and peace have not been violated in Bijelo Polje. The local party leadership assessed that although economic difficulties in this municipality are very pronounced and the standard of living of the population has fallen below the limit of what is endurable, the latest events caused no violation of the political and security situation in the commune.

The Tivat LC Municipal Committee unanimously supported all the justified demands of the participants in the Titograd meeting, especially those whose aim it is to overcome the problems which placed the working class in an extremely unfavourable situation. Committee members asked for cadre changes in all political organs and organs of authority coupled with clear and resolute work and moral differentiation, faster solution of the situation in Kosovo, more inter-republican consultations, and more reciprocal respect during the discussion on constitutional changes.

It was especially stressed that the demands set out at the Titograd and other meetings and rallies to resolve the outstanding problems as a matter of urgency can be implemented only in the system's official institutions with full respect for the democratic procedure regardless of the complex nature of the economic and political crisis.

Ulcinj Calls for End to 'Drama'
LD1010162888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Ulcinj, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's extended meeting of the Ulcinj LC Municipal Committee Presidium, unreserved support was given to the stands of the

Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidency. A statement made by a Vladimir schoolteacher at the rally in Titograd on her own initiative was denounced as having no one's support in the municipality. It was assessed that these were deliberate moves aimed at insulting the working people of Ulcinj, who gave no one the power to speak at the rally on their behalf. They were said to have made their views known long ago.

It was pointed out that they nurture brotherhood and unity, and that they reject all nationalist and separatist attacks coming from Kosovo which have occurred in the past and which are, to a lesser extent, still present. They are scandalized, especially the Albanians from Ulcinj, at immoral, hostile and inhuman conduct taking place in Kosovo. They stated this manifestly at the rallies in Bela Palanka and Cacak. They are permanently reiterating that there is no room for nationalists, separatists, and the destroyers of brotherhood and unity that Ulcinj has not bothered in public or political life. They call for, they demand, and the LC Municipal Committee Presidium insists today on an end to the Kosovo drama as soon as possible, since people must soon be allowed to live happily and in harmony in the area. There is no alternative to this.

Besides the assessment that the political and economic situation in Ulcinj is stable and that people are living in unity and harmony, the Presidium has also established the stands and tasks with a message that the situation in Kosovo should be resolved energetically. Slogans which deny the authenticity of the Montenegro nation, offend the personality of President Tito, and attack the Yugoslav People's Army have been unambiguously rejected; communists and the real working class have been called to counter the individuals and groups, who are using the rallies and other means, to shame honest and unblemished people.

Withdrawal of Resignations Urged

*LD1010153888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Titograd, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Many meetings of sociopolitical organizations were held last night in several Montenegrin municipalities and work collectives during which the political and security situation following the protest meeting in Titograd was assessed. The Titograd LC Municipal Committee maintained that ever since the two Presidium sessions the political and security situation has been deteriorating. This is why the committee called upon all the Communists and progressive people to display full awareness and responsibility and help the current situation to be overcome as soon as possible. The commission determined the commitments of the municipal committee and the commitments of the Communists in appropriate organs of the municipal assembly relative to meeting the justified demands of the workers.

The Communists in the Titograd Rail Transport Enterprise endorsed all justified demands of the workers and noted that the workers in this collective have not sought nor do they seek the resignation of all the members of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium and of the republican Presidency. However, they believe that there is no room in these organs for several members of these leaderships, and that certainly there is no room for those who have held top positions for too long where they could have made a far greater contribution to obviate this serious situation. This is why they demand that a session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee should be convened at once to evaluate the work of its Presidium. The Montenegrin Assembly is being asked to give its judgement on the work of the organs which they elect.

The Communists in the Titograd iron works made a very positive assessment of the gesture by the Titograd LC Municipal Committee Presidium and its president, Borivoje Drakic who tendered their resignation in the wake of the workers' criticism, stressing that Drakic's resignation is not a humiliation but a unique candidature for the most responsible functions in society.

Members of the party and trade union leadership in the Radoje Dakic construction machines industry believe that the resignation of the Titograd LC Municipal Committee Presidium and of its president, Borivoje Drakic, should not be accepted. They say that their resignation is an act to protect moral integrity and that communist leaders of the likes of the president of the party organization in the Montenegrin capital are badly needed.

Herceg-Novi Presidium on Session

*LD1010193788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Herceg-Novi, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The joint session of the Presidium and the Presidency was not sufficiently self-critical in relation to the overall difficult situation in Montenegro. This was the conclusion from last night's extraordinary session of the Herceg-Novi LC Municipal Committee Presidium, which was held in connection with the latest events in Montenegro.

The Presidium assessed that the justified demands of the workers, stated at the meeting in Titograd, must be resolved as a matter of urgency through the legal institutions of the system and in keeping with real possibilities. At the same time the session condemned the anti-socialist and anticommunist speeches at the meeting.

An extraordinary meeting was also held today in the Veljko Vlahovic shipyard in Bijela, at which about 1,000 workers gave their support to the justified demands made in Titograd, stressing that these are at the same time also their demands.

Niksic Workers Strike, Students Demonstrate

Steelworkers Demand Changes

LD0810172488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Niksic, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—A large group of workers from the Boris Kidric iron and steel works, the bauxite mine, and other work collectives—who were joined by students—gathered at about noon in front of the Niksic Municipal Assembly Building. A few thousand people listened to several speakers, who approved demands for positive changes in society. The key issue put forward was the question of accountability for the application of emergency measures at the meeting in Titograd and the use of tear gas against a large group of workers from the Boris Kidric iron and steel works and other Niksic collectives, among whom there were also students, who this morning went to the capital city of Montenegro to lend their support to the justified demands of the working class of Titograd. An urgent establishment of responsibility was called for, as well as the replacement of all those who have brought about the current situation. On behalf of the Niksic Municipal Assembly, Vladimir Bajovic, president of the Executive Committee, spoke and accepted the citizens' demands.

A large number of citizens spoke, seeking the resignation of the Montenegrin leadership, apart from Radonjic, Orlandic, and Bucin. The meeting lasted a few hours.

The Boris Kidric iron and steel works, the republic's largest collective, has now not been operating for the 2d day, in an expression of support for the workers of Titograd. This reduced the production of steel by about 2,000 tonnes. It is expected that if the demands of these workers are met, Niksic metalworkers will resume production this afternoon.

Steel Workers Present Demands

AU0810032088 Titograd Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] (Dusan Jakovljevic), chairman of the workers council of the Boris Kidric Steelworks in Niksic, addressed the crowd on behalf of 7,500 steel workers.

[Begin Jakovljevic recording] The steel workers demand:

One, that agreement on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution be reached more quickly, respecting the justified suggestions from the public discussion, including the democratization of the electoral system, the introduction of a chamber of associated labor, unified foundations for education and training, an increase in the responsibility of public posts, a strengthening of the functions of the federation and the functions of the statehood of the SR of Serbia, supporting to a reasonable extent the autonomy of the provinces.

Two, that energetic measures be taken to break up the counterrevolution in Kosovo and to stop the genocide of the non-Albanian population of this province, seeking the responsibility of those who have provoked the counterrevolution through their work, meaning above all the holders of public posts.

Three, that quick reform of the economic system take place, especially regarding a reduction in the burden of taxation to the economy, the excessive obligations, and the leveling out of conditions for business operations. Measures should be taken to more quickly find work for the huge number of unemployed workers and implement freer pooling of associated labor, regardless of the borders between republics and communes, without the influence of bureaucratic structures. Four, that the rise of prices be bridled and the worsening fall in the standard of living be checked, especially of those among the workers class who, through their work, do not deserve to be brought to the brink of subsistence.

Five, that all holders of office who have become deaf to the demands of the workers and do not hear the voice of the workers and the grassroots be called to account.

Six, that conditions for a normal life, without welfare payments—to which the majority of workers have been driven—should be created through greater effort and a more responsible attitude of (?those employed).

Seven, we join in the justified demands that were heard earlier at this gathering.

Eight, and finally, with our hearts and souls, we are in favor of a firm and unified Tito's Yugoslavia, in which brotherhood and unity will reign. [end recording]

Student Protest Meeting

LD0910210688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Summary] Niksic, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The student protest meeting outside the Braca Vucinic hostel in Niksic, in which—in addition to 250 students—several thousand Niksic workers and citizens took part, fully supported the demands made by the participants of the Titograd protest rally. "About 20 speakers unanimously demanded the resignations of top Montenegrin officials, and a most vigorous demand was made for the recall of Lazar Djodjic, the secretary of the republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs, whom they consider to be the person most responsible for the militia intervention in Titograd and Niksic.

"Workers from the Boris Niksic iron works were forcibly prevented from joining the participants in the protest meeting outside the Montenegrin assembly building." The meeting's participants then went to the Niksic municipal assembly building. "About 10,000 people, through slogans and songs, protested against the course

and outcome of yesterday's session of the Montenegrin Socialist Republic's Presidency and this republic's LC Central Committee Presidium.

"Expecting to be addressed by someone from the Montenegrin leadership, the protest meeting's participants chanted slogans which called for the unity of the Yugoslav working class and asked who ordered the blockade of the roads to Titograd. At about 1730, Milutin Tanjevic, a member of the Montenegrin Presidency, appeared on the improvised platform outside the municipal assembly building. He was greeted with whistles and protests."

Rally Ends Without Incident

LD1010095188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2108 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Niksic, 9 October (TANJUG)—The participants in the protest meeting outside the Niksic Municipal Assembly building, of whom there were over 15,000 by 1800, received with strident protests and whistles the appearance on the platform of Milutin Tanjevic, a member of the Montenegrin presidency, who, after the crowd turned their backs on him, desisted from delivering a speech. The appearance of Radonja Minic, president of the Niksic LC Municipal Committee, had a calming affect. He expressed the view that the use of force by the security organs and services in Titograd and Niksic was unjustified or at least completely unselective.

Dr Branko Kostic, vice president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, was received with protests and whistling, but was eventually seen off with applause and approval. The gulf between the two extremes was bridged the moment Kostic said that as Titograd University professor and as a former manager of the aluminum factory in Titograd, he joined the Montenegrin Government at the age of 50 not to make a political career for himself but to use his experience and knowledge to try and help formulate the best possible directions for the republic's economic development; he thought he could do it better there than at the university.

Responding to the chant "the government in Novi Sad has fallen and so will the one in Titograd", Kostic said that he had no objection to the analogy but this was a matter which had to be decided constitutionally. The most important thing is not whether the Montenegrin leadership will or will not resign. The fact has to be borne in mind that we live in a federal community and that we must not make a single move, warned Kostic, which could lead to the fragmentation of our country and its collapse. These words were responded to with strong applause and calls of "Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia".

The meeting was then addressed again by Radonja Minic, president of the municipal LC committee, who thanked the participants for their dignified and good behavior and asked them to disperse peacefully and/or to go about their duties.

The crowd gradually began to disperse.

Kotor Students Show Support

LD1010105488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2222 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Kotor, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—During their meeting tonight, over 200 students in the Spasic-Masera student hostel in Kotor decided to refuse to take any food as a sign of solidarity with the students in Titograd and Niksic. During the student meeting which was also attended by Dr Stevan Saranovic, dean of the faculty of marine studies in Kotor, the justified demands of the Titograd students were supported and complete support rendered for the workers and their stands set out during the Titograd meeting.

12 Protestors Arrested 9 Oct

LD1010124388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Titograd, 10 Oct [TANJUG)—During last night's protest meeting in Niksic, the internal affairs organs detained 12 people. Measures have been undertaken against them for disturbing public order and peace in accordance with legal regulations.

Journalists were informed of this today by Husnija Redzepagic, under-secretary in the Montenegrin Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who stressed that eight of those arrested were known as previous offenders.

Police Intervention Protested

LD0910184288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Niksic, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Working class Niksic is seething with political and social tension. In the town numerous sessions are being held by various bodies. Official and unofficial meetings and gatherings of workers and students are also being held. In this unusual atmosphere few people are carrying out their ordinary everyday tasks. [passage omitted]

This morning several hundred workers of the first shift at the Boris Kidric iron and steel works, after a meeting at their factory, made their way to the downtown area. They were joined by several thousand citizens, students, and even children. The immediate cause was yesterday's intervention by police who, on the road out of Niksic, prevented the workers from joining the participants in the protest meeting in Titograd. In doing this, they used truncheons and tear gas. Seven workers were injured, three of whom were detained in the hospital.

Today the workers are also protesting last night's intervention by police who, using truncheons, again prevented a large group of Niksic citizens to make their way to Titograd. These citizens carried Tito's picture and the party flag at the head of their column, which also included Radonja Minic, president of the Niksic LC

Municipal Committee; Vladimir Bajovic, president of the municipal assembly executive committee; Milorad Roganovic, president of the municipal council of trade unions; and Radoslav Bulajic, chairman of the management board of the iron and steel works. In addition to demands for the improvement of the living standards of workers and students and a faster resolution to the situation in Kosovo, the most frequently heard demand was for the resignation of Lazar Djodjic, the republican secretary for internal affairs.

After a march through the town, which took place without any incident, the participants of the procession again made their way to the iron and steel works where the protest meeting was continued. At the meeting the demands of the Titograd protest meeting for improving the living standards of workers and students and for accountability of the top republican leadership were repeated. At the gathering, general protest was expressed at the course and outcome of yesterday's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Presidium of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Calls for the workers to return to work and resume their regular duties were answered with the indignant slogan: "Let Djodjic do the work". It was then said that the workers would work because they are aware that this is the way everything is created, but that they must know as a matter of the utmost urgency why they are working and for whom.

More Protest Meetings 10 Oct

LD1010124888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Niksic, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—By 1000 this morning several hundred people had gathered outside the Municipal Assembly building in Niksic. Most of them are pupils at the secondary school center and students at the college of education.

Protest meetings continued today in many work organizations in Niksic Municipality. The meetings in the bauxite mine and in the hydroelectric power plant on the Piva River have already been held. The meeting in the Boris Kidric Iron Works is due to start at 1500. The most senior republican officials are expected to attend.

Djodjic's Resignation Demanded

AU1010214688 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] At the protest meeting at the Boris Kidric steel mill in Niksic, attended by some 30,000 people, participants supported the justified demands voiced at protest meetings in Titograd and Niksic, and unanimously condemned the use of force.

At the meeting, which was held without any incident, participants supported the call for the resignation of the top Montenegro leadership.

At this meeting, Radivoje Brajovic, member of the Montenegro Presidency, submitted his resignation stressing that he understood the whistling and roar with which was greeted to be the workers' verdict.

The participants in the meeting particularly called for the immediate resignation of Lazar Djodjic, republican secretary for internal affairs.

The workers of the Boris Kidric steel mill returned to their workplaces after Radoslav Bulajic asked them to do so.

Brajovic Resigns 10 Oct

AU1010171188 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Radivoje Brajovic, member of the Montenegro Presidency, submitted his irrevocable resignation from all posts in the republic, at the protest meeting at the Niksic steel mill.

After being met with a loud roar and whistling, Brajovic said that he understood this to be the people's verdict, and that he is submitting his resignation to the workers. He said he was ashamed of the country's situation and he appealed to workers to not allow their emotions to affect their common sense or undertake anything that could endanger the unity of the country, which is facing danger.

Crisis Continues in Vojvodina Province

Workers Demand Raises, Resignations

LD0710154588 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Workers from the Matroz cellulose and paper factory in Sremska Mitrovica have initiated a gathering by workers and citizens in front of the building of the LC Municipal Committee, demanding that the municipal leadership resign. From the provincial center for information of Vojvodina, there are reports that at about 1100 about 150 railway workers gathered in front of the Ruma municipal trade union building, demanding that their personal incomes be increased. They were then joined by workers from several other organizations.

Dissatisfied with their personal incomes, workers at the Ivo Lola Ribar textile factory in Odzaci—the first shift of about 670 workers—together with the administrative staff stopped work. At a session of the presidium of the youth, veterans, and the SAWP organizations in Crvenka, it was requested that Momir Tihomirovic, president of the Presidium of the Kula LC Municipal Committee, be recalled from his post. It was also

requested that the Presidium of the municipal committee recall the members of the provincial, republican, and Central Committee of the LCY from this part of the province.

More on Sremska Mitrovica Protest

*LD0710233288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Sremska Mitrovica, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—About 10,000 working people and citizens today took part in a protest meeting in the center of Sremska Mitrovica. The protest was initiated by workers of the Mitros transportation enterprise and the Matroz cellulose and paper factory. At the demand of the participants in the protest meeting, the following submitted resignations: Svetozar Mihajlov, president of the Sremska Mitrovica Municipal Assembly; Luka Sojic, president of the Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC; Saranfiljka Lezajic, president of the SAWP municipal conference; Milan Ninkovic, president of the Municipal Assembly Executive Council; and Bogdan Kavazovic, president of the trade unions. The other officials and members of the Municipal Committee Presidium were also ready to leave their posts, but it was concluded that a decision on this should be made after the meeting.

The mood of protest began yesterday, when the workers of this town were ready to join the participants at the meeting in Novi Sad. Today, after the first shift, the Matroz workers set off for the center of the town and were joined by others employed in the industrial zone. The participants at the meeting were dignified and resolute in their demands, which have been satisfied, so the meeting did not last long. There were no incidents or unacceptable messages.

10,000 Protest in Ruma

*LD0810124588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Ruma, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—In Ruma, a large meeting was held at which around 10,000 working people and citizens gave full support to changes in party and other leadership groups in Vojvodina. The protesters expressed bitterness because representatives of Srem municipalities did not speak at the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee last night. In their opinion, the political leadership of Ruma municipality did not hear the wishes of the people, it hesitated in organizing a meeting of solidarity with disenfranchised Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, procrastinated in holding a public discussion on constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and supported the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, and for this it must bear responsibility.

The meeting started in the very center of the town, by the revolution monument, and after 2 hours, although the irrevocable resignations of a part of the leadership were announced, a great number of citizens moved to the front of the assembly and the municipal committee building.

Vojvodina Dismissals, Resignations of Officials

SAWP President, Secretary

*LD0710220188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's session the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium accepted the resignations of the president and secretary of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference, Djordje Milutinovic and Karolj Erdelji.

Resignations from membership of the Presidium, it was reported, were submitted to the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference by Djordje Milutinovic, Karolj Erdelji, Vera Banic-Caric, Dragica Vilic, Atila Djolai, Ivan Kovac, Brank Lazic, Milos Nikolcin, Stevan Novakov, and Bosko Todorovic. Delegates to the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference will take a stand on these at their next session.

The Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium decided that until the next session of the provincial conference, the work and tasks of the president of the Presidium should be carried out by Branislav Milovanovic, and those of the secretary by Rastislav Struhar.

In accordance with the stances and conclusions of the session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference on 4 October, the next session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference will critically analyze the work and activities of the Presidium to date and its forms of activity, will establish collective and individual responsibility of the Presidium members, will propose the next tasks, and make the necessary cadre changes.

Novi Sad Presidency Resigns

*LD0710200488 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1845 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, Oct 7 (TANJUG)—The city committee of the League of Communists of Novi Sad, the capital of the Province of Vojvodina, today adopted the collective resignation of its Presidency.

The Presidency of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina Socialist Alliance today accepted the resignations of the Presidency president and secretary, Djordje Milutinovic and Karolj Erdelji. The resignations handed in by eight members of the Socialist Alliance Presidency will be discussed at the next session of the socialist alliance. [passage omitted]

Tomislav Marcinko, deputy editor in chief of the Vojvodina daily DNEVNIK, whose reports on meetings of solidarity with the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins subjected to the activities of Albanian separatists and chauvinists have been particularly sharply criticized, also resigned today.

More Resignations Expected

LD1010172588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1529 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—As many as eleven communes in Vojvodina Province have been left without party leaderships as a result of demonstrations in the provincial capital of Novi Sad on October 5 to 6, demanding the resignations of top provincial party and state officials.

There are signs that there will be more resignations and firings because protests in Vojvodina continue.

A working group of the provincial party committee, elected after the collective resignation of the Vojvodina party Presidency on October 6 to replace it and help the election of a new Presidency, said in a statement today that the situation threatened to prevent the execution of this second undertaking.

It is primarily the task of communal party leaderships to register candidates for membership in the provincial party committee.

According to the statement, the replacement of one-third of the members of the provincial party committee (the number laid down by the party statute) and the election of its new Presidency are currently the number one task in Vojvodina.

If communal committees put forth candidates by the middle of the month, the job may be terminated by October 25.

The fact that priority has been given to this task does not mean at all that the question of the responsibility of certain Vojvodina party officials and organs for the grave political situation in the province has been sidetracked, the statement said.

Everybody responsible shall take the consequences in a legitimate process based on facts, but this is not a job for the working group, but for the party leadership yet to be elected, the statement said.

Presidium Resignation Approved

LD0710132688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The Novi Sad LC City Committee of Vojvodina today approved the collective resignation, with eight votes against, of its Presidium. A working group has been elected which, in its

capacity as the executive-political organ of the Novi Sad LC City Committee, will analyze the work of the City Committee and members of the Presidium as the basis for establishing the ideo-political responsibility of each member of the City Committee and each member of the Presidium.

Despite efforts which we have made to implement the LCY policy, we have not made a sufficient contribution toward strengthening the position of the working class in society and toward intensifying the resolution of the economic and social problems of workers and working people, Vasa Milic, president of the Presidium, said in his introductory address. He added that when establishing the degree of responsibility, a point of departure must be that not all members of the Presidium had the same tasks, therefore not all are equally responsible.

More Novi Sad Resignations

AU1010215188 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Jovan Srnka, president of the Presidium of the City Conference of the Novi Sad SAWP, and Milan Teofanov, secretary of the Presidium, tendered their irrevocable resignations which were unanimously accepted at the session of the Presidium held today.

Kula Presidium Dismissed

LD0810124688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Kula, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's extraordinary session of the municipal committee of the Kula LC, its Presidium was dismissed at the demand of about 10,000 citizens gathered there from several places in this municipality. The SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium and the Trade Union Council abides by the demands for its dismissal, the participants of the meeting were told. [passage omitted]

Zrenjanin Officials Resign

LD0910205588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 09 Oct 88

[Summary] Zrenjanin, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—During the Zrenjanin LC Municipal Committee's special session—one of the largest party organizations of Vojvodina—the resignation of Presidium members Maks Djuriscic and Lazar Erne were accepted. Until 3 days ago, Djuriscic was president of the Presidium. Olivera Cukucan and Zuza Miklos were also relieved of their Presidium duties. "During the discussion, attention was focused on the responsibility of Borislav Odadzic, former municipal assembly president, who is now manager of the Zrenjanin Post Office and member of the LCY Central Committee. He obtained a substantial loan under favorable conditions to build a house, even though he has a four-room flat".

Vojvodina LC Working Group Issues Statement
LD0710195688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The seriousness of the situation which we are in necessarily requires that all working people and citizens, all communists, in their workplaces and by their overall activity in their working and living environment, in the municipalities and in the towns, help through a constructive stance and responsible attitude, not create a chaotic situation by making ultimatum-like demands for the replacement of leaderships and similar things. This is said in the statement by the working group of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee which, pending the election of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Presidium, will carry out the functions of the executive-political organ of the Vojvodina LC. The immediate tasks and method of work of this working group in its preparation for the next meeting of the Vojvodina provincial LC Committee were considered today. The statement adds that an atmosphere must be created in the working group in which the 6 October stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee, in which these initiatives are contained, will be able to be consistently realized. Only in this way will it be possible to tackle the pressing need to do all the set tasks and create the prerequisites for complete unity of the LC in ideology and action.

In view of the political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Vojvodina LC, the need for urgent solutions to the present state of affairs and for the accountability of the Vojvodina LC in this connection, the working group will find out the facts and carry out the necessary analyses. These will enable the provincial committee of the Vojvodina LC to assess all the causes, consequences, and mistakes that have been made and establish the personal culpability of the members of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee and its Presidium. It will also examine and assess the behavior of the members of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC, on whose specific accountability the organs envisaged in the statute will decide. A program of political and cadre renewal in the Vojvodina LC will be drawn up on this basis.

The working group will, as soon as possible and in keeping with the statute, set in motion the procedure of filing for and proposing cadres for the new Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium and the procedure for cadre renewal in the Vojvodina Provincial LC committee itself.

On the basis of the procedure set out in the statute, consultations will be conducted on all candidates from the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee and its Presidium for membership in the organizations and organs of the Vojvodina LC and in organs of the LCY Central Committee and Serbian LC Central Committee.

The resignation of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Presidium and the election of a new presidium, as well as other cadre changes in the organizations and organs of the Vojvodina LC and the sociopolitical organizations and institutions of the SAP of Vojvodina—together with objective, argued, and clear assessments of accountability for the serious political situation in Vojvodina—will influence the return of faith in the broad mobilization of working people and citizens, youth, and members of the Vojvodina LC to boost the implementation of the stands produced at the first conference of the LCY. This action will be in the realization of the reform of the LC and society as a whole, the statement of the working group of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee stresses.

Ljubljana DELO on Vojvodina 'Uprising'
LD0810114188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—“What has been happening over the last few days in Vojvodina can without exaggeration be called a uprising. (Serbian romanticists would perhaps say “the third Serbian uprising”.) There is no sense in discussing at length whether it is a question of the unconstitutional destruction of the government, because uprisings by definition do not have much to do with constitutions, unless new ones are written after victory,” Mile Setinc writes in a DELO commentary, published on the first page in the “Topic of the Day” under the column headline “A Step Toward the Third Yugoslavia”.

The Ljubljana newspaper states that “the Vojvodina leadership has become powerless under the pressure of the Serbian masses. When they called for help, it was the Serbian leadership that was first to answer. In an imperious tone it suggested nothing, but it simply commanded, and the reply contained the promise of an enormous purge which would “differentiate” the whole province.”

Stressing that this is a question of “the so-called third Yugoslavia”, Mile Setinc writes: “Underneath the policy of demagoguery, which is full of talk about the democratic will of the people, the interests of the working class, and the unity of Serbia and Yugoslavia, it is not difficult to find out its truth. The solution for Yugoslavia and all its problems lies in a strong and monolithic, “single and indivisible,” Yugoslav bureaucracy. For the frustrated Serbian masses that is enough—for the time being.”

“But the Serbian masses are not yet Yugoslavia”, the commentator of DELO says, “and they will have to ask the other masses about how they perceive Yugoslavia’s future.”

Youth Leadership Supports Presidium
LD1010212088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 88

[excerpt] Novi Sad, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The Vojvodina youth leadership fully supports the stances of the Presidium of the Montenegrin youth organization adopted at

an extraordinary session at which consideration was given to the demands made at the meeting. This support was pointed out at today's press conference in the provincial conference of the Vojvodina Socialist Youth Federation.

The Vojvodina Youth Presidium believes that students, youth, and the presidium of the organization of young people in Montenegro, by standing in the front ranks of the columns of workers, have sincerely and honorably proven that they want, can, and know how to change the situation in the name of and for socialism, and in the name of and for Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Objections to Benak's Election

LD0810083988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Zrenjanin, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's session, the presiding members of the action forms of activity [as received] of the LC Municipal Committee in Zrenjanin voiced their objection to the election of Pal Benak to membership of a working group which will act as the executive organ of the LC Provincial Committee until the elections.

At the meeting, held in the LC Municipal Committee, the activities following the latest events in Novi Sad and the province were discussed. In the course of the discussions, it was pointed out that at one time there had been objections to the election of Pal Benak to the post of president of the Provincial TU Council and that this is to be considered in any future activities by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

The danger of blocking the urgently necessary progressive solutions—such as the three essential reforms—is caused by those who do not want to respect the basic principle and the essential constitutional provision that the changes of the SFRY Constitution may be adopted only with full consent of all the socialist republics.

It is therefore in the interests of our common socialist self-managing Yugoslavia that those proposed amendments, on which everyone knows that no agreement has been reached, should be excluded from the so-called package. We did not join the Yugoslav federation to limit our freedom and equality, but to preserve them permanently. Therefore, we are very sensitive to the issues and we resolutely oppose any unitarian or centralist tendency that would try to change the AVNOJ view of Yugoslavia.

From the proclamation of Slovene statehood and from the first gathering of the delegates of the Slovene people in Kocevje in October 1943 until the present day, Slovenia has made, is making, and will continue to make its great constructive contribution to the building of our common Yugoslav motherland.

We have never been indifferent—and we are not indifferent now—about how Yugoslavia will develop and how the relations between its peoples and nationalities will develop. As we lay stress to our comprehensive strivings for a modern Yugoslav socialist community, we have in mind only a socialist, federal, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia, as a community of equal peoples and nationalities. There is no doubt that we will consistently act in this direction.

Novi Sad Unions' Assessment

LD0810195588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Today the Presidium of the City Council of the Novi Sad Trade Unions favorably assessed the big 2-day meeting in Novi Sad which was attended by over 100,000 workers, citizens, and young people from a number of places in Vojvodina and the entire country. It paid tribute to the participants of this meeting for their dignified behavior and the manifested unity, patriotism, and maximum involvement in maintaining order and preventing any large excesses in such an emergency situation and heated atmosphere. Tribute was also paid to the members of the security service who aided peace and order for the duration of the meeting. At the same time, the Presidium dissociated itself from the excesses which were caused by a group of participants, and demands were also voiced during the discussion for these persons to be unmasked and punished.

The representatives of the basic trade union organization of associated labor in Novi Sad were asked to visit all those injured at the meeting and to provide necessary aid. [passage omitted]

Solidarity Meetings Held in Various Cities

Bor Rally Draws 50,000

LD1010133988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Summary] Bor, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—A meeting of "brotherhood, unity, and solidarity with disenfranchised Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo" started today at 1300 in Bor, eastern Serbia. "In the presence of 50,000 citizens from Bor and surrounding towns and from the Kosovo municipalities of Zubin Potok and Strpce, the meeting was opened by Nenad Gacic, president of the Bor SAWP municipal." The first speaker at the meeting was Zivojin Milanovic, president of the municipal trade union organization.

Meeting Held in Lovcenac

LD0910180788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Summary] Lovcenac, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Over 3,000 people, including several hundred guests from Kosovo, took part in the solidarity meeting in Lovcenac today. Speaking outside the war veterans' organization building Janko Pejanovic stressed that the counterrevolution in Kosovo, the serious economic and political situation in the country, and misunderstandings over the constitutional changes in Serbia had driven the people and the working class of Yugoslavia through meetings and rallies to awaken the somnolent and wealthy armchair politicians.

"Zoran Brkljac from Pristina spoke on behalf of the guests from Kosovo. He reminded his audience that this year Kosovo will receive 910 billion dinars from Yugoslavia and that the provincial bureaucracy will not say where this money is going or on what it will be spent." At the end of the meeting, the telegram to the SFRY Presidency and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium was read aloud. The telegram demands that freedom and human dignity be restored to Kosovo.

"Dr Sava Grujic from Novi Sad also spoke at the meeting. This morning he was denied by the organizers of the meeting in Subotica an opportunity to speak at the meeting there."

The meeting was very well organized and passed off in a dignified manner.

30,000 Attend Pec Protest

LD0910165288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Pec, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—In revolutionary Vitomirica near Pec, which produced 4 People's Heroes and 52 holders of the 1941 Partizans' Certificate, about 30,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, and Muslims from this local community, the region of Pec, and other places in Kosovo gathered to once again protest the existing situation in this province and in the country. The demands of those who gathered were expressed by local veteran Vidna Rakocevic, who called for individual and collective accountability for the municipal and provincial leaderships in Kosovo and for the representatives of Kosovo in the republican and federal organs. There was a call for the province to be given back its original name of Kosovo and Metohija and for the decisions of the Bujan Conference to be annulled, for hospitality toward Albanian emigrants in Yugoslavia to end, and for the rehabilitation of cadres who have been the victims of the policy held for many years to create an ethnically pure Kosovo. Vidna Rakocevic demanded that Yugoslav national minorities living in neighboring countries should receive the same treatment that the national minorities of those countries receive in socialist Yugoslavia. She also warned that Albanian nationalists and

separatists were becoming more uncontrollable and noted that the people's patience was running out. Vidna Rakocevic also stressed that, if the forthcoming 17th LCY Central Committee session does not bring about a radical change of direction in the existing situation, the demand for the holding of an extraordinary congress and the holding of extraordinary elections is justified. Ramo Adrovic and Dragomir Draskovic spoke along similar lines.

The speech by Muharem Gasi, president of the Pec SAWP Municipal Conference, was met with disapproval, while a speech by Uk Nitaj was enthusiastically applauded. Nitaj recently resolutely demanded that the Yugoslav flag be carried at his son's wedding, for which is now suffering pressures from Albanian separatists. According to him, the actions of those who have divided Serbia are shameful, and they can be called nothing other than nationalists. At this gathering the leaders most criticized by name were Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi, Josip Vrhovec, Joze Smole, and Bosko Kronic.

At this protest meeting, which was also attended by about 200 citizens from Montenegro, disapproval was also voiced at the intervention by police in yesterday's protest meeting in Titograd.

Subotica Meeting Held

LD0910143488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Summary] Subotica, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The solidarity meeting with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo was held today in the Subotica Prozivka settlement on the outskirts of the city. It was attended by about 10,000 inhabitants of Subotica and neighboring localities, and several hundred guests from Prizren and Kosovo Polje. It was opened by Josip Palencar, president of the Subotica Municipal Assembly, and was addressed by Stipan Knezevic, president of the Subotica SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium. "Atila Kikic, a Sever enterprise worker, passed on the message that we do not want and can no longer listen to idle stories. The proclamation read at the conclusion stated that every honest man in our country, including Subotica, is concerned by the counterrevolution in Kosovo and about what is happening there."

The meeting in Subotica passed off fairly peacefully, but the peace of the morning was disrupted mainly by the guests with shouts such as "Students are with you!" and "Yugoslavia, wake up!"

Titova Mitrovica Rally Held

LD0910144088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 20,000 citizens of Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities from Titova Mitrovica and the surrounding area voiced their protest at today's brotherhood and

unity meeting because of the slow implementation of the Kosovo drama and demanded accountability of several leading people in Kosovo and the country. Shouting well known slogans and singing songs, the participants strongly supported, with cheers and applause, proposals by speakers Dusko Karic and Prof Halit Trnavci, both veterans, for the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium to hand in its collective resignation.

The speech of Prof Trnavci, who addressed the participants at their insistence, was greeted with enthusiasm. Professor Trnavci appealed to the people first in Serbo-Croatian and then in Albanian to energetically settle accounts with separatists and outcasts in their own ranks who are attacking the Serbs and Montenegrins.

More on Titova Mitrovica

*AU0910192988 Prestina Domestic Service
in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] In spite of the insistence by communal sociopolitical authorities that the meeting should not be held, a protest rally of Serbs and Montenegrins of this commune was organized on Brotherhood and Unity Square in the center of Titova Mitrovica, at which citizens from other parts of our province also took part.

As at earlier rallies, now familiar slogans and shouts also were heard at this rally. Particularly prominent among them were shouts of "Slobo - Freedom," "Kosovo is Serbia," "[word indistinct] souls", "Down with Azem Vlasi and Kolj Siroka," "Down with the armchair politicians," "Who lies and says that Serbia is small?" and others. Among the pictures carried were those of Comrade Tito, Slobodan Milosevic, Njegos, and Borisav Jovic; the flags of Yugoslavia and Serbia were prominent.

The assembled crowds were first addressed by Skender Iljazi, president of the communal council of Titova Mitrovica trade unions, on behalf of Titova Mitrovica sociopolitical authorities. He said that working people, young people, and citizens of Titova Mitrovica are aware of the situation in which we find ourselves, and that we can only emerge from it unified and together. His entire speech was accompanied by whistles.

Dusko Karic, a local veteran who now lives in Belgrade, then spoke. He said: We are gathered here to express our full support for the LCY and Serbian Central Committees in their commitment to stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and the country at large. The most serious consequence of the activity of the separatists has been the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. At this point he cited the culprits. According to him, the principal culprits for the situation are Veli Deva, Mahmut Bakalli, Bahri Oruci, Xhevdet Hamza, Minir Dushi, and others. This is the last chance, Dusko Karic said, to support the changes in the Serbian Constitution, and to hold to account all those who are to blame for the situation in Kosovo. He concluded by demanding that

the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium and the Kosovo Presidency should tender their irrevocable, collective resignations. For this, he was awarded a frenetic ovation.

The assembled masses were then addressed by Halit Trnavci, professor at the Philological Faculty of Belgrade University, who stressed that he had not intended to come to speak, but, as he put it, had come as a member of the club of people from Mitrovica who live and work in Belgrade. He was greeted with wild applause when he said that they had gathered there, not at the 11th hour, but at 1205, and that he would speak in the name of honest Albanians. He demanded that the sufferings of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo be brought to an end, because we have always lived here together; it is feudal bureaucracy, and the nationalists are attempting to split and divide us. You must be convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Albanians are in favor of a common life, just as Svetoslav Markovic, Dimitrije Tucovic, Boro and Ramiz, and Emin Duraku have taught us, and not as the feudal bureaucracy and the separatists in Kosovo wish. He went on to demand the irrevocable resignations of the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium and the Kosovo Presidency, and of the province's representatives in Serbia and the federation, who are to blame for the Kosovo drama. Halit Trnavci also addressed the assembled masses in Albanian, and demanded that the Albanians should not allow the nationalists to manipulate them, but that they should live together with the Serbs and Montenegrins [words indistinct]. The nationalists are not representative of the Albanian people, but are the spawn of the bureaucrats and opportunists, Halit Trnavci concluded.

Milan Ivanovic, Trajko Zdravkovic, and Ivana Bozovic also spoke at today's protest meeting at Titova Mitrovica, launching emotional attacks on communal and provincial leaders who, according to them, are the main culprits for the situation in Kosovo. The assembled crowds dispersed at about 1400.

Belgrade Students Support SSO

*LD0910105288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Students of Belgrade University, fully aware of the general social situation, sincerely support the stances of the university conference of the Titograd League of Socialist Youth [SSO] and the Montenegrin SSO Republican Conference. This is stressed in the telegrams which were sent from last night's session of the Belgrade SSO University Conference Presidium to the youth leadership of Titograd and the Titograd SSO University Conference.

We welcome the resolve, the telegrams of the Belgrade students' youth organization leadership say, to persevere in the struggle for the realization of the justified

demands of the workers and students of Montenegro. The students of Belgrade University expect all students of Yugoslavia to fight for socialism, brotherhood, unity, and radical social reforms.

New Belgrade Rally Planned

*AU0710173288 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] A meeting of brotherhood and unity will probably be held on 22 October if the weather conditions are appropriate. In any case, the rally will be held immediately after the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The SAWP City Conference has said that the rally, which is expected to be attended by several hundred thousand people, will be held at the confluence of the Sava and Danube Rivers in New Belgrade. An announcement will inform the working people and citizens of the exact time of the meeting.

Presevo Holds Unity Rally

*LD0810163688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Summary] Presevo, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—“In Presevo over 15,000 participants in a meeting of brotherhood, unity, and solidarity with the disenfranchised Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo called for the counterrevolution in this province and the genocide against the Slav population to be energetically halted and for constitutional changes to be adopted which will enable the Socialist Republic of Serbia to be constituted as a state throughout its territory.” This was stressed by speakers at the meeting, who included Rahim Hiseni, president of the Presevo SAWP municipal conference, and war veterans’ representative Borivoje Trajkovic, as well as a worker, a representative from Kosovo, and a school pupil. Several hundred people from Kosovo also attended the meeting. “A message of greetings was sent from the meeting to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, to the SFRY Presidency, and to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.”

Zrenjanin Rally Draws 30,000

*LD0810161788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Zrenjanin, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Only unity and a strong Yugoslavia can lead us out of the economic and political crisis in which we find ourselves and thereby help the endangered inhabitants of Kosovo. This is the basic message of 30,000 participants of a brotherhood and unity meeting today in Zrenjanin.

At Freedom Square, the demand for united Serbia was supported and the need was pointed out for further ideopolitical differentiation in Vojvodina. This time among the banners and demands of participants in the

meeting there appeared local problems, which concern the inhabitants of Zrenjanin, above all a demand for resignations in the municipal leadership.

Protest Held Near Lipljan

*LD0810122988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Summary] Lipljan, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered today at a protest meeting in Donja Gusterica near Lipljan and demanded full personal and property security, and that specific measures be undertaken to halt their emigration. They gave full support to the constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Meeting Held in Sabac

*AU0710191488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] A meeting of solidarity with disenfranchised Serbs and Montenegrins began about 20 minutes ago at 1500 in Sabac. Our journalist Pavle Isajljevic has the details:

The meeting held in Revolution Square is being attended by more than 50,000 working people and citizens, veterans, and young people from Macva, Posavina, Tamnava, Jadar, Radjevina, the entire Drina valley, as well as Srem, Semberija, and other places.

People came here with banners and flags, but with one single desire and demand: that the genocide in Kosovo, as well as the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from their birthplace, be stopped. Such messages are clearly written on the numerous banners of the workers of Zorka, the Sabac agricultural industrial combine, (?Jelenplastika), the Dragan Srnic plant, the medical center, the 7 July plant, and other Sabac collectives.

Numerous workers have arrived here from Macva, where in 1941 the last grain of wheat was collected at Tito's request for partisan units. A delegation has arrived from Horgos near Subotica, whose members were the guests of the twin [name of area indistinct], near Sabac, this morning. There are delegations here from Subotica, Titov Vrbas, Vozdovac, the Srem village of Jarik, and many other places.

The rally in Sabac is being attended by about 400 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The arrival of the Kosovars was warmly welcomed by the Sabac people as this liberation region has, since the beginning of the counterrevolution, always expressed its solidarity with the tormented people of our province.

Orahovac Protest Held

LD0710232188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Summary] Prizren, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—Today a protest meeting of some 10,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from Orahovac, Prizren, Djakovica, Kosovo Polje, Pec, and other Kosovo municipalities was held in the center of Orahovac. Also present were representatives of the Jugoalat factory in Novi Sad. In addressing the meeting, Golub Kujundzic, president of the Orahovac SAWP, said that the gathering aimed to form a front with Albanian fellow citizens in the struggle against what divides them and enables Albanian nationalism and separatism to continue to cause unrest and hostility. After the protest rally the citizens dispersed peacefully.

Meeting Held in Vladicin Han

LD0710194188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Summary] Vladicin Han, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 20,000 citizens in Vladicin Han today attended a meeting of solidarity with the disenfranchised Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. The meeting was also attended by numerous citizens from Kosovo. Speakers at the meeting called for action to be taken on the genocide against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, which is a Yugoslav problem and which can only be solved by the active participation of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The meeting participants sent a telegram to the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the presidencies of Serbia and the Serbian LC.

Kikinda Citizens Show Solidarity

LD0810232688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Kikinda, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—At two simultaneous meetings of working people and citizens of Kikinda and surrounding localities today unanimous support was given to the stances of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and to the efforts of the leadership of that republic to bring to completion the forthcoming constitutional changes in the way proposed by the Serbian leadership. Full understanding was also expressed for the suffering of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and for the resoluteness to solve and bring to an end the situation in that province as soon as possible.

At the meeting of brotherhood and unity officially organized by the Kikinda SAWP conference, which was held in cold and windy weather in the parking lot of the Kikinda foundry 3 km outside the town, about 15,000 people participated, including several hundred Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The meeting was opened by Jovan Kuzmancev, president of the Kikinda Municipal Assembly, who spoke about the revolutionary past of this region and whose words were greeted by whistling and

protests mostly from the inhabitants of Kikinda present. He stressed his support for the Serbian leadership. His words were also greeted by the question "where were you before"? The next speaker, Istvan Tot, secretary of the SAWP municipal Conference Presidium, was greeted in a similar way; nevertheless he read his speech to the end. [passage omitted]

The shortest and most specific speech was delivered last by Aleksandar Sivcev, president of the Kikinda youth organization, who on behalf of the young people called for the resignation of all municipal leaderships.

While representatives of the municipality and the sociopolitical organizations of Kikinda spoke at this official meeting, their resignations were being sought simultaneously at another, unofficial meeting in the very center of town in front of the municipal assembly. This gathering was initiated by the medical workers of Kikinda today at about 1400. They were first joined by inhabitants of Banatsko Veliko Selo and later by many citizens of Kikinda who had participated in the previous meeting. They sought the resignation of the municipal leaders.

Despite stubborn insistence by about 5,000 people gathered in Tito Square in front of the municipal assembly building in Kikinda the municipal leadership and the leadership of the sociopolitical organizations of the town did not resign. The people then called for the chief and responsible editor of 'KOMUNA' of Kikinda, Rajo Popovic, who has frequently been attacked by the municipal authorities, to address them. Even after Rajo Popovic called on them to be calm and show understanding the people did not disperse and continued stubbornly to insist on the resignation of the municipal leaders. Luka Ciric, secretary of the LC Municipal Committee, and Mladjo Novakovic, executive secretary of the Municipal Committee Presidium, appeared before the gathered citizens. The meeting, however, was becoming increasingly dramatic.

Reinforced police units who were guarding the approach to the municipal assembly building were joined just before 1900 by a special militia unit. In the meantime, security organs had detained a resident of Vrsac Ilija Zivkovic, and taken him to the local police station for attempting to address the gathered citizens. Following this, the noisiest participants moved to the next street, outside the building of the municipal secretariat for internal affairs, calling for him to be freed. At about 2000, Zikovic was released. After this the gathered citizens dispersed.

Ethnic Solidarity Meeting in Kosovo

LD0710133288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Summary] Presevo, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—A solidarity meeting with the long-suffering Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo will be held tomorrow in Presevo [in the extreme south-west of Serbia proper].

Citizens Gather Near Belgrade 7 Oct

LD0710164988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Arandjelovac, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 30,000 citizens of Arandjelovac, Topola, Mladenovac, Lazarevac, and surrounding places in this part of Sumadija [region southwest of Belgrade], gathered today at a protest meeting at the Arandjelovac town square to protest against the suffering in Kosovo and the disenfranchisement of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in that province. The meeting was also attended by a group of citizens from Kosovo.

There were calls for urgent changes to the situation and for all who are to blame for it to be called to account. [passage omitted]

200,000 Sumadijans Rally for Kosovo

LD0810131288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Kragujevac, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—More than 200,000 citizens of Sumadija protested in pouring rain against the counterrevolution in Kosovo and all those who endanger the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia, at a popular front freedom rally organized in Kragujevac today. The meeting was also attended by 2,000 Kosovo residents. A message was sent to the working class of Yugoslavia and to federal and republican organs in which the reform of all relations in economy and society, more rational organization of the state, and more efficient performance of all business is requested. Calls for constitutional organization of Serbia as a state in its own territory were supported. It is demanded of state and party organs that they take all available measures to crush the counterrevolution in Kosovo and to dismiss officials who, with their opportunistic stance, have brought the country to this situation.

Call For Dismissal of Leaders

LD0810161688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Summary] Kragujevac, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—At the meeting in Kragujevac where 200,000 people gathered today, among calls for economic reform, one worker called for the resignation of the Kosovo leadership. He said, "If the Yugoslav leadership, after what has happened in Vojvodina, does not start the procedure for replacing and dismissing the Kosovo leadership, or if they do not withdraw, the people will be forced to do it themselves. Thus, we are demanding from the 17th LCY Central Committee session that it rid itself of members who have lost the people's confidence by their behavior and actions."

An appeal was also heard for Albanians in Kosovo not to let their nation be disgraced by nationalists. The appeal was made by an Albanian living in Kragujevac.

20,000 Demonstrate in Cuprija

LD1110162488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Summary] Cuprija, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—Twenty-thousand people gathered today in Cuprija for a solidarity meeting with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Speakers expressed the wish to distance themselves from any form of nationalism. Among various demands, they called for illegal Albanian emigrants to return to Albania. They also supported constitutional changes in Serbia.

Kosovo Presidency Considers Situation

LD0710211088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP) of Kosovo at its session today concluded that recently, because of certain unfavorable current trends in Kosovo and throughout the country, the political-security and overall situation in the province continues to be filled with many problems and contradictions. This is primarily a result of the intensification of the illegal activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism, which is manifested in the distribution of pamphlets of a nationalistic and hostile content, pressures on the Serbian and Montenegrin population, and other destructive forms of activity.

The Presidency also concluded that lately the political-security situation has also been significantly complicated by the protests and constant boycotting of lessons by pupils and students of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in certain areas in Kosovo, and by certain slogans and nationalistic statements by individual and groups among them.

With the aim of more effectively and decisively preventing tendencies which lead to the further exacerbation of the political-security situation, the Presidency is asking the provincial and other organs to make a concrete assessment of all aspects of this situation and to take all necessary measures within the framework of their competence.

The Presidency also concluded that it is essential to intensify political activity in all environments in the province in order to remove the causes which lead to the further exacerbation of the situation.

The Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo calls on working people, citizens and members of all nations and nationalities of the province to involve themselves fully and actively at the present, very serious juncture in overcoming this situation. They should display discipline, vigilance, moderation, calm, and common sense in the effort to preserve public order and peace and the secure future of the country, a statement of the Provincial Committee for Information says.

Leadership Changes Expected

LD0810201488 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1931 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Pristina, October 8 (TANJUG)—Changes of cadres of Yugoslavia's province of Kosovo's top party circles were indicated at a joint session of the Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of Kosovo's League of Communists here today.

Proposed changes in cadres will be prepared for the next session of the provincial party committee scheduled for October 13, a communique released at the session said.

The two presidencies evaluated that the ideological-political substance of the draft amendments to the constitution of the Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, constituent parts of which are both provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, was in keeping with the stands of the LCY's 13th Congress and the LCY's last May conference. Kosovo's leading bodies have come out in favour of adopting changes in Serbia's constitution as scheduled since this is bound to influence improvements in the political climate and stabilise political relationships within Serbia, the communique went on.

Actions at hands of ethnic Albanian separatists and chauvinists in Kosovo with the aim of deepening the climate of national mistrust, intimidation and causing fresh tensions have been intensified, the Kosovo leadership pointed out. This was why it appealed for discontinuing new mass gatherings, one-nation gatherings in particular, since, in a standard situation such as is prevailing in Kosovo, they could touch off hard and far-reaching consequences.

The province of Kosovo's two leading bodies also called on Serbian and Montenegrin pupils and students to stop boycotting their classes, committing themselves to take through competent bodies all measures so as to build up conditions for their personal safety.

Protests against more frequent assaults at hands of ethnic Albanian separatists on Serbian and Montenegrin children started in Kosovo two weeks ago and classes are still being boycotted in some places in Kosovo.

In order to deal with an eight-year-long terror at hands of ethnic Albanian separatists and chauvinists against them, Kosovo's Serbs and Montenegrins started protesting two years ago in Kosovo. This year, protest rallies have flared up Serbia- and Montenegro-wide and over three million people have voiced their solidarity at them with persecuted non-ethnic Albanian population deprived of their rights in Kosovo.

Assembly Working Group Arrives 10 Oct

LD1010211888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Pristina, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—A special working group of delegates of the SFRY Assembly arrived today on a 5-day working visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Its task is to establish, through talks in all Kosovo municipalities, how that part of the Yugoslav program concerning Kosovo is being implemented, the aim of which is to ensure the more effective functioning of the political system's institutions, the urgent removal of the consequences of violations of constitutionality and legality, and to ensure the freedoms and rights of citizens.

Without effectively carrying out these tasks, which are contained in the first 32 points of the Yugoslav program, it will not be possible to stabilize the overall situation in the province. Nor will the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins be stopped, or the process of the return of those who have been parted be embarked upon seriously. This was stated in the course of the first exchange of opinions of the working group with Kosovo officials, who were led by Vukasin Jokanovic, president of the Provincial Assembly. Evidence of the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the program's tasks was the information reported today that throughout the period since the start of 1982 and up to the end of last year, only 184 families comprising 581 members, as well as 3,351 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, have returned to Kosovo.

Joint Presidium Session Planned 11 Oct

AU1110071988 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium will discuss the current political and security situation in the province at a joint session today.

11 Oct Session To Be Broadcast Live

LD1110115588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Pristina, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—Today's joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium in Pristina will be carried live on radio and television. The session will begin at 1600 (1500 GMT) and television viewers can watch a live relay on the second program.

There is an exceptionally great interest in the session of the highest-ranking executive and political organizations of Yugoslavia and Kosovo, especially in connection with the establishing of responsibility and differentiation among the provincial leadership for the overall situation in Kosovo.

Vico Opens Serbian LC Central Committee Session
*AU1110134688 Belgrade Domestic Service in
Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Opening speech by Ratomir Vico, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, at the Serbian LC Central Committee session in Belgrade—live]

[Text] Comrades, the Serbian LC Central Committee should today assess the current political situation and, after the discussion, decide on the views jointly adopted by the Central Committee and the Serbian Presidency on 5 September regarding the situation in Kosovo, especially in connection with solidarity meetings, as well as the views and conclusions following events in Novi Sad and the demands of the working people and citizens to call the Vojvodina leadership to account for conducting a wrong policy.

It is also necessary that, as regards preparations for the 17th LCY Central Committee session, this Central Committee adopts views in accordance with the direct tasks and activities of the LC on overcoming the unfavorable political, economic, and social situations in the country. Publishing the proposal of this document, the LCY Central Committee Presidium suggested that it would good if the republican and provincial LC leaderships expressed their views on these issues.

Long failing to resolve the burning economic and political issues of the country's current social crisis has led us into an even deeper crisis. Workers' strikes have become a part of our everyday life. Protest meetings by Serbs and Montenegrins have given a particularly dramatic picture to our reality because of the terror over them, their children, wives, daughters, and their property. The meetings of solidarity with Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Romanis, Croats, and Muslims have done the same.

At the joint session of the Serbian Presidency and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, on 5 September, after a discussion on the current political-security situation in Kosovo, the members adopted the tasks on the implementation of the stances of the 12th Serbian LC Central Committee session, and the 16th LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo.

After this session, the situation in Kosovo continued to deteriorate, and the peace and security of all people in Kosovo, especially Serbs and Montenegrins, was endangered. The key task established at this session was to ensure the complete safety of person and property of the citizens. The session also insisted on responsibilities being identified. We left a pile of conclusions behind us but responsibility for the fact that these conclusions remained a dead letter on paper did not follow. This is why the conclusions from the joint session of the Presidium and the Presidency are perhaps the shortest conclusions made on Kosovo. It was demanded that a decision be immediately and strictly implemented, according to

which the members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs be placed in different communes and local communities; for these purposes additional forces should be formed in the republic and be made available to help the federal unit.

Readiness was demonstrated to use all the means of a legal state to protect the basic human rights of Serbs and Montenegrins. While these disenfranchised people and those people who showed solidarity with them receive this readiness with relief, there will always be some people who put up obstacles, autonomists [autonomas], and republicans, alleged democrats, who will begin to obstruct and politick, asking whether this is the solution and whether repression can solve the Kosovo situation and similar kinds of prattle. Those who spoke like this mostly have been working to benefit sluggishness, inefficiency, and irresponsibility for the entire 7 and 1/2 years since the outbreak of the counterrevolution in 1981. They transfer and reduce all their demands for the reexamination of the assessment on counterrevolution to—pardon my expression—the stupid question of whether all in Kosovo is counterrevolution.

The Presidency and the Presidium have demanded that everyone who failed to perform their duties after the ninth LCY Central Committee session should be called to account; during their meetings citizens have been naming the responsible people with more or less grounds, including these notorious culprits for the aggravation of the Kosovo situation who used to occupy most responsible posts. Of course, arguments are not listened to; the reasons given for one's failure to listen are individual slogans that have been condemned for attacking people's dignity and which, since they even mention killing, are turning into a sheer crime.

Instead of examining whether calling people to account publicly is justified and initiating proceedings to establish the responsibility of the people who have been named and those who have not—to which they are obliged by all party conclusions on Kosovo—some organs and people holding social offices waste a lot of energy on the blanket defense of individual officials. Therefore, this name calling has become the main point of refuting the public protests of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the meetings of solidarity with them. Because of the different assessments of the public and mass protests of Serbs and Montenegrins and the different interpretations of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia were forced to adopt the stances of the meetings at the 5 September session and to make them considerably longer than the ones on the political-security situation in Kosovo. One had to do so because an entire campaign had been launched against these meetings and against the attitude the leadership of the SR Serbia toward these meetings with an obvious tendency to put the Serbian leadership on the agenda for violating democratic centralism. Those who until recently had

been the greatest refuters of democratic centralism now incessantly talk about this classical principle of communist organization. Those people who oppose meetings as a rule oppose a quick solution to the Kosovo crisis. When doing so they invoke the stance of the 16th session adopted on the occasion of the first arrival of Serbs and Montenegrins in Novi Sad. The stance of the 16th session that all activity should be directed at halting protest meetings is deliberately interpreted in a simplified way.

The Presidency and the Presidium were of the opinion that the protest rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and meetings expressing solidarity with them cannot be abolished by any decision or decree, but can be overcome only in the way decided upon at the ninth LCY Central Committee session, that is, by removing most energetically all the conditions leading to them and halting violence and terror against the Serb and Montenegrin people in Kosovo.

The Presidency and the Presidium have assessed that according to everything that was heard at the rallies, according to the chanted or written slogans, and according to their political character, the meetings represent support for the policy of the LCY and the LC of Serbia aimed at finally solving the drama of Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as of other non-Albanian people that has been going on for years. Regardless of lone attempts by individuals to present hostile stands, most frequently anticommunist and nationalist, and to offer solutions contrary to the LC policy, it was assessed that all meetings held to date represent a strong demand to all leaderships and bodies to efficiently implement the policy of brotherhood and unity and of class and national equality.

The Presidency and the Presidium pointed out that all unacceptable statements by individuals should be energetically suppressed, must by no means be underestimated, and must always be responded to in time. This, it was stressed, should not be done only at rallies, but on all occasions when anticommunist and nationalist views are expressed. Therefore, the Presidency and the Presidium adopted the view that the demand given to communists to prevent the organization of meetings and not to take part in them is itself an attempt to isolate communists from the people and from the LC's historical striving to realize its revolutionary programmatic and historical tasks on the buildup of self-managing socialism.

The time has shown that these decision of the Presidency and the Presidium are justified, because the meetings that followed, despite the fact that they involved more people, were more and more dignified with less and less individual unacceptable slogans. At the same time, the Presidency and the Presidium pointed out that the danger of a confrontation of the national basis must on no occasion be underestimated. In this respect, they assessed that one should take into account the warnings

expressed by the leaderships of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia about the possible implications possible meetings in these republics may have.

The need to take these warnings into account is doubtless because they stress the responsibility of the LC and the leaderships of these republics for their political situation in the same way that the leadership of the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia, and the working people and citizens bear responsibility for the political situation in their republic.

Such assessments by the Presidency and the Presidium have been subjected to malicious interpretations, stating that what is involved here is an escalation of deviations from democratic centralism and from the stances of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. The culmination of these assessments was reached at the provincial newspaper DNEVNIK, which accused the Presidency and the Presidium of factionism.

Working people and citizens at the solidarity meetings have been extending their strong support for constitutional changes in Serbia. The exponents of bureaucratic opposition to these changes have purportedly been worried about the pressure exerted on citizens in the public debate. At the same time, in their offices they themselves have planned various pressure to be applied to activists and Communists, threatening citizens with the alleged abolition of autonomy and the denial of the rights of nationalities, going as far as to concoct rigged minutes with conclusions rejecting in advance the draft amendments adopted by the Serbia Assembly.

All this, together with the negative attitude toward meetings and toward calls for people be taken to account have been the main reproaches directed toward the leadership at meetings and at many other gatherings discussing constitutional changes, in particular at the large public protest in Novi Sad, which was the most characteristic manifestation of a serious rift between the leadership and the working people and citizens of Vojvodina, as well as between the membership and leadership of the LC.

Assessing the events in Vojvodina as a consequence of an unprincipled and incorrect policy that the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina had carried out for a long time, a policy whose main characteristics were bureaucratic arbitrariness, arrogance, and alienation from the workers class and the people, during mass protests and meetings of citizens and working people in Novi Sad on 6 October the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia adopted conclusions in which it pointed out that the demand of the citizens and working people gathered in Novi Sad that the provincial leadership submit its resignation is an expression of the opinion and will of the large majority of Vojvodina's workers and citizens, because the provincial leadership had lost its reputation and the people's confidence as a

result of its policy and its attitude toward key problems of Serbia and Yugoslavia. Therefore, it also has lost the possibility to represent the people's demands and interests.

Considering the demand for resignation as justified, the Central Committee Presidium of Serbia suggested that the Provincial LC Committee of Vojvodina accept the resignation of its Presidium at an extraordinary session on that day. This was what happened. This session of the Provincial LC Committee could be followed by the entire Yugoslav public, except for those people gathered in front of the building in which the session took place.

At that session one could see the consequences of the erroneous policy of a body that had been preoccupied with the question of power, and therefore had lost all connections not only with its grassroots and the people, but also with the broader circle of forum members and activists.

Recent reports on the situation in Vojvodina, in the communal LC committees and LC organizations show great discontent with the policy of the Vojvodina LC leadership to date, and say that there will be no real consolidation of party and political life in Vojvodina without a radical cadre renewal. The grassroots demand that new people be chosen, people who have a reputation among the people and workers, people who will be able to differentiate between the essence of autonomy and the statehood of a province and who will be able—in a sincere, honest, and communist way—to find harmony and a connection between the struggle for the interests of workers, peoples, and nationalities of autonomous Vojvodina, and the necessity to realize unity and life together in Serbia.

Considering the situation in the province, numerous demands by the communal LC organizations of Vojvodina for an extraordinary conference, as well as unprincipled support outside Serbia aimed at the consolidation of this already condemned policy, and bearing in mind the danger of a further complication and conflicts which would permanently destabilize this province, the convocation of an extraordinary conference of the LC of Vojvodina is inevitable. I propose that the LC Central Committee of Serbia demand that the LC Provincial Committee of Vojvodina convene an extraordinary conference, which it is obliged to do according to the Statute of the LC of Serbia. Would our Central Committee vote on this proposal.

Since delegates to the conference will be elected by secret vote, this will be a guarantee that delegates will express the real mood of the grassroots.

Let me now say a few words on the draft stances on the 17th LCY Central Committee session. The Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia twice took part in preparing these stances. It made remarks on the text of the document entitled Direct Tasks and Activities of the

LCY in Overcoming the Unfavorable Political, Economic, and Social Situation in the Country. We insisted on speeding up the activities that would enable changes to be made in the economic and political system by the end of the year and to start the implementation of the reform. At the same time, being aware of the fact that there is no other way out of the crisis, we stressed the need for an urgent improvement of the financial position of the economy as a basis for both the increase in production and for halting the further fall in the standard of living.

In order that the total energy of our society, all our forces, and our entire knowledge can be directed toward the most important question of the position of the economy and of workers, one cannot continue to tolerate opportunism in curbing the counterrevolution in Kosovo and in establishing peace, freedom, and security for Serbs, Montenegrins, and all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo.

It is a shame that all sorts of Serbophobic and frustrated politicians obstruct the solution of the Kosovo crisis and the constitution of Serbia SR's state functions over its entire territory, thereby preventing our country's huge human and political potential from moving in the direction of creating conditions for a better and richer life.

It is expected of the 17th session that it will resolutely settle accounts with these people by implementing statutory provisions and the institutions of resignation, recalling, replacing, and expelling. Neither the grassroots nor the people have patience any longer for continuing discussions about them and their [word indistinct]. Yugoslav socialism failed to find a way to make cadre changes painless, without upheavals. However, upheavals have already been occurring and some people are still here; there are some stances in the document on the basis of which this is possible to be achieved. The 17th session would thereby fulfill the expectations of a large number of LC members and the people.

Among all this is the stand that the greatest responsibility for the aggravation of the Kosovo situation and for the failure to implement LCY aims on key questions is borne by the present LC Provincial Committee of Kosovo and its Presidium. The LC Provincial Committee of Kosovo and its Presidium are warned—and, according to the statute, warnings are made when the LCY policy is not implemented or is not implemented in a straightforward manner—and obliged to establish individual responsibility for failure to implement set tasks and to carry out all measures in conformity with the stances of the 13th LCY Congress and the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo pertaining to the stabilization of the situation in the province.

Particularly important to us are points in the document that say that bodies of the LC of Serbia are obliged to take all necessary measures—consistently following statutory provisions and the principle of democratic centralism—to more efficiently implement the LCY policy on

Kosovo, to enable the LC of Kosovo to act as an integral part of the LC of Serbia, and to completely integrate and develop of Kosovo as an inseparable part of the SR of Serbia.

In order that the established policy is consistently and efficiently implemented, the LC organs, as the (?draft) stances put it, should take all measures envisaged by the statute and bear political responsibility for them.

When responsibility is established in the Provincial LC Committee of Kosovo, one should recall the general principle of responsibility for the situation or the aggravated situation, according to which those people who had occupied the most responsible offices should be taken to account first and be considered most responsible.

It is also encouraging that it is proposed that the Central Committee should establish that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should bear responsibility for failing to win the struggle for creating the climate and conditions in Kosovo for implementing the stances of the ninth LCY Central Committee session. We must express satisfaction that the proposed stances also point out that many solidarity meetings and mass gatherings of workers and citizens—which occurred particularly after the 16th session due to the difficult position of Serbs and Montenegrins in particular—expressed strong orientations toward socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and other achievements and values of our revolution.

This is also expressed by the view expressed in the document that messages and demands voiced at the meetings oblige the LC and the organized socialist forces to initiate socialist action with a view to perceiving these socialist problems about which mass discontent has been expressed, in contrast to attempts—which were frequent after the 16th session—to stop so-called public name-calling.

It is also encouraging that the proposed stances express the view that public criticism, and calling officials and leaderships to account when this is based on grounded facts and truths, are a constituent element of democratic relations in our society, and that it is pointed out that in all cases where criticism is well-argued, LC bodies and forums whose members are involved are obliged to initiate a procedure to establish their responsibility.

Of course, the stance of the Central Committee that imposes on Communists the obligation to struggle consistently to distinguish between justified criticism that demands responsibility from unjustified attacks and naming names based on slanders, insults, and attacks on the personal integrity of people carries conviction only along with such a position.

I also wish to draw attention to the fact that the Central Committee Presidium, in drafting and proposing the stances for the 17th LCY Central Committee session, has endeavored to implement some of these stances even before the 17th session—I mean the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This refers first and foremost to positions regarding draft amendments to the Serbian Constitution, whose ideopolitical essence was recently assessed by this Presidium, stressing that it is in conformity with the orientations and stances of the 13th LCY Congress and the LCY Conference pertaining to relations in the SR of Serbia.

This has probably encouraged the LC members and the people in Vojvodina to exert democratic pressure [word indistinct] result is the coordination which occurred at the Serbian Constitutional Commission about the draft amendment to the Serbian Constitution (?which was) adopted by the Serbian Assembly.

It is also good that, even before the 17th session, there will be attempts at the Provincial LC Committee to initiate the procedure of establishing responsibility for the aggravation of the Kosovo situation.

Finally, let me repeat the proposals that result from this speech. First, the Central Committee should verify and adopt joint stances of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia pertaining to the current political and security situation in Kosovo, then the stances on meetings which the Presidency and the Presidium adopted at the same session on 5 September, as well as the stances of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia on the current political situation in Vojvodina.

I also propose and remind you that the Central Committee should adopt a demand by the LC Provincial Committee of Vojvodina to convene an extraordinary conference of the LC of Vojvodina. Thank you.

Petrovic Proposes Expulsions

*LD1110120188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—On behalf of the Serbian LC Central Committee members Milenko Petrovic proposed at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee that Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi, and Svetislav Dolasevic be expelled from the LCY Central Committee. He explained this by noting that they are responsible for the overall political situation in Kosovo. Petrovic also asked that the stance on the personal and collective responsibility in the provincial organs be defined in precise terms in connection with the existing situation and opposition to the implementation of the conclusions concerning the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo.

Milosevic on Responsibility of Vojvodina Leaders
AU0910184688 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Oct 88

[From the "Sunday at 10" Program—"Excerpt from" the speech by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, made at the extraordinary session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade on 6 October]

[Text] To put it simply, we propose that the Provincial Committee act in conformity with the public criticism it has been subjected to in the province, as well as in conformity with the criticism pronounced by the members of the Vojvodina LC. This means that all members of the Provincial LC Committee and the Presidium to whom mass and public lack of confidence was expressed justifiably—and I stress the word justifiably—should be released from their posts.

This is not a case of naming names if what is involved is justified mass and public expression of no confidence—it is a demand that one should be responsible to citizens and down to the grassroots for one's work in political and other organs and leaderships. Citizens and LC members have the right to call their representatives to account according to the SFRY Constitution, as well as according to the LCY program and statute. The right of citizens to call their representatives to account is also in conformity with European civilization. The refusal and postponement of this process can lead to dramatic consequences that we must not permit, for those people who have directly forced citizens to such a reaction by their refusal to bear responsibility for their bureaucratic behavior have also threatened the security of these citizens. There is no doubt about this.

The main argument presented by citizens is sufficient in itself. They are of the opinion that their representatives whom they criticize in their political work failed to advocate the opinions and interests of citizens and members of the LC, that is, of their grassroots. Citizens and grassroots are therefore ready to propose new representatives to the Provincial LC Committee and its Presidium, as well as to other bodies where they feel there is a need.

Krusevac Workers Demand Urgent Wage Increase
AU0710173588 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Several thousand workers from the first shift of the 14 October factory held a meeting today in Krusevac because of their low incomes and demanded an urgent increase in wages, a reduction of the burden of taxation, and the replacement of all indirectly elected officials, as well as the directors of some collectives.

Radovan Miljkovic, president of the communal assembly, and Mihajlo Lekovic, acting director general of the 14 October factory, announced their resignations.

Here is a report from Zarko Nikolic in Krusevac:

Dissatisfied with their low personal incomes and the slow resolution of the key problems in society, several thousand workers of the 14 October factory gathered this morning in Marshal Tito Square in Krusevac, where an improvised rostrum and sound system were set up.

The first person to speak was Momir Trifunovic, a highly qualified metal worker.

[Begin Trifunovic recording] Party, trade union, and self-managing leaderships have betrayed the workers. [loud cheering] The physical volume of production has been reduced and the leadership [words indistinct]. [loud cheering] This is a direct attack on morale and (?leads to disintegration). [end recording]

He requested that workers and citizens directly elect all leaderships in the country.

Mihajlo Lekovic, acting director general, spoke several times and promised a 40-percent increase in income with the lowest paid workers receiving the most. He said that the solution was to be found in increased production and reduced taxation of associated labor. Lekovic stressed that all leaders will be replaced where production was below the plan.

The meeting was interrupted so that the strike committee could form conclusions, which were announced at 1300. The incomes of workers, but not those of the management, will be immediately increased by 40 percent so that the lowest pay will amount to 350,000 dinars. There will be a referendum to elect a general director and the leaderships of all the sociopolitical organizations in the collective will be replaced.

After he stated that the dissatisfaction of workers is justified, Radovan Miljkovic, president of the communal assembly, announced his resignation will take place at the next session.

Otherwise, the meeting took place without incident and the workers of the 14 October factory were joined by an organized group of workers from Elektrouniverzal and a group of metal workers from the Miloje Zakic factory in Krusevac.

Macedonian LC on Situation in Country
LD1010193588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in
Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Skopje, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The Macedonian LC Central Committee presidium supported at its session today the LC and the working class of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro in their attempt to find, together with all progressive forces in the country, democratic ways to consolidate and stabilize the situation in this republic, in the framework of legal institutions of the political system and statutory norms. Pointing out that

the basis for the further mobilization for a way out of the crisis is the document on the immediate tasks and activities to overcome the unfavorable political, economic and social situation in the country, which should be adopted at the 17th LCY Central Committee session, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium once again underlined the need for concrete and organized action by all social forces for the consistent implementation of reforms of the economic and political system and the democratic transformation of the LC.

These assessments, it has been reported, were adopted at a session presided over by president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, Jakov Lazaroski.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia Reaction

Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Presidium Meets
*LD0910184588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium today concluded that the latest events in the country and in the republic, especially following the events in Novi Sad and Titograd, continue to aggravate the already difficult political situation and to most seriously jeopardize the country's integrity, constitutional system, security, and international status.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium resolutely insists on the implementation of the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted at its special session held in connection with the events in Titograd. The Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium also supports the Montenegrin leadership, which accepted the workers' justified demands but resisted the attempts to abuse the growing dissatisfaction by attacking the political system's legal institutions and by denying the sovereignty and equality of the SR of Montenegro and the very integrity of the Montenegrin people, based on nationalistic positions.

Croatian Leaders Meet 9 Oct
*LD1010110388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—At their session today, the Croatian Presidency and the Presidium of the LC of Croatia discussed, in connection with the events in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the key aspects of the current economic, social, political, and security events in the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The session was also attended by the president of the Croatian assembly and the president of the Croatian Executive Council, presidents of the presidia of all sociopolitical organizations in the Socialist Republic of

Croatia, members of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee from the LC of Croatia.

The social crisis in Yugoslavia cannot be resolved with partial programs not supported by the working class and the working people of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities and not accepted at the Yugoslav level. This demonstrates the unrealistic nature of the belief that pressure of any kind can produce positive results. There can be no deviation from the consistent use of the measures and activities envisaged by the Constitution and our legal system, which resolutely reject pressure aimed at any violent and anti-self-management change in relations in the SFRY. Everything which raises a question mark against the substance of the Yugoslav Federation created during the revolution by the will of all our nations and nationalities should also be rejected. The responsibility in the SFRY regarding this matter is indivisible.

Living in a crisis situation for a protracted length of time has deprived many people of their belief that organized socialist forces understand and realize what the road of renewal toward this country's times of prosperity and satisfaction is. For this reason, the criticism of and demands for accountability from those who did not know how or did not want to resolve the crisis and therefore made it worse are understandable. Furthermore, it must be stated clearly that economic and political reform and democratic renewal of the LC are possible only if they are borne aloft by those who think and work free from dogmatic, bureaucratic, voluntarist, and similar methods. This is why we are stressing the need for cadre renewal in our society and the creation of an environment which will bring onto the stage socialist-minded capable people who are likely to produce some results in this phase of development. Cadre changes are an essential part of the program of reform for our society and are part and parcel of the atmosphere which we are building. [passage omitted]

The way out of the crisis presupposes the overcoming of shortcomings in the economic identity of our society and those political actions which oppose socialist self-management and Tito's Yugoslavia. We cannot pull out of the crisis unless our democratic public at large and our working class adopt the self-management forms and the solution of the crisis. The inefficiency of our public organized along self-management lines and the absence of their clear views on current political and other issues create a gap filled in by the forces of destruction and division.

Since the basic values of the Yugoslav Socialist federal community are threatened, we are asking the LC members and the working people to organize the widest possible forms of self-management and political activity. With this type of organization, they will surmount the difficulties or, and at this point of time this is particularly

important, reveal injustices, bureaucratic and speculative activities, nationalistic passions, and the like. It must be clear to everyone that our future is in joint action and that an inefficiency of part of the system or of the individuals who make it up creates the scope for the breakthrough of what we today feel as anxiety, chaos [stihija], and fear. Democratization of our society calls for, and cannot do without, the broadest public and critical awareness and reflection about our time. Democratization can also not do without efficient activity to remove the causes of dissatisfaction. Today the ability for the continuity and the future of socialist self-management development and of Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities, to which the Socialist Republic of Croatia will make its full contribution, is attested to at the level of this practice.

Slovene Youth Leaders Confer

*AU0810211488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] At the Tolmin youth organization session, Jozo Skolc, president of the Slovene Youth Organization, and Moimir Ocvirk, member of the Presidium of the Slovene Youth Organization, expressed the view that the mass support to the Serbian LC Central Committee has unconstitutional dimensions, and criticized the Slovene leadership for not knowing how to exploit the readiness of its people to support it. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

The two top officials of the Slovene Youth Organization expressed the view that the masses have become the main trump card of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC, and that they are approaching the Serbian LC Central Committee rather than the legal representatives of the people and state. They claim that this is a very rare phenomenon in history. They also stated that the masses made decisions in Vojvodina because of the Serbian party leadership's ability on the one hand, and the provincial party leadership's lack of ability on the other hand.

By taking over state functions and exceeding its constitutionally defined powers, the Serbian LC, Skolc and Ocvirk say, is behaving as if it the Constitution, tailored

to its taste, has already been adopted. They also claim that the Serbian party is building its power in such a way that it has violated the presently valid constitutional provisions. On the other hand, Skolc and Ocvirk say, the Slovene LC continues to stay within its boundaries and is permitting the republic to lose its economic strength. It was interesting to hear Ocvirk who said that no country in the world would permit workers of one of its federal units to break into the Federal Assembly, the building of the highest state organ, and that it is impossible to agree with this form of proletariat dictatorship. Workers would probably disagree with Ocvirk's view.

As far as constitutional changes are concerned, Jozo Skolc said that all those who think that the proposed amendments must be adopted are wrong. Slovene youth, according to him, criticizes the republican leadership for not deciding to hold a referendum on constitutional changes and for not knowing how to exploit the readiness of its people to support it, as did the party leadership of Serbia. This is what the leading people in Slovene Youth Organization think despite saying that what is happening in Serbia is only an inter-party clash and nothing else.

SAWP Sessions Deny Daily Claim

*AU1010220688 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] The delegates at sessions of the Republican Conferences of the Croatian and Slovene SAWP denied the claim made by POLITIKA in today's issue that the officials [funkcioneri] of these two republics held secret meetings with Vojvodina officials in villas on Fruska Gora Mountain.

Both presidiums stressed that there had been no recent meeting whatsoever between the officials of these two republics and the Vojvodina leadership.

They will ask POLITIKA to issue a retraction of the article on secret meetings and to apologize.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference stated in Zagreb that it will discuss the implementation of the Croatian media's editorial policies at one of its future sessions.